OCTOBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3201. IT

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1791.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your votes and intereſt, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, at the two laſt Elections, induces me to ſolicit a continuance of your favors, in voting me to that office at the enſuing Election; aſſuring you that no exertions ſhall be wanting to merit the truſt repoſed in,

GENTLEMEN,
Your obliged humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12th, 1791.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the favours received from you, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the two laſt elections, I am induced to ſollicit a continuance of your favour at the enſuing election, in voting me to that Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged,

By your Friend and humble Servant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 10, 1791.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 2d, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Cheſter and Montgomery, of a perſon to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for two years, ſhall be held by the citizens of this ſtate, qualified to vote for members of the General Aſſembly, on the ſecond Tueſday of October next, at the ſame places reſpectively, in the ſame manner, and under the care and regulation of the ſame officers, as, in and by the ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly for the regulation of the general election of this ſtate, is provided.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To the Freeholders, and other Electors of the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my thanks for the confidence placed in me, in chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature ſeveral years paſt; but as it will be very inconvenient for me to attend next year, I muſt requeſt you to omit my name at the enſuing general election. I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble ſervant,
JOHN M'DOWELL.

September 10th, 1791. *

Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Pſalm-books, &c.

For ſale at CAREY, STEWART & Co's Store,
No. 22, North Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
Where country dealers, and others, are ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Jack and Lock-Smith.

CHARLES CECIL returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for paſt favours in the line of his buſineſs; and now informs them, that he carries on the buſineſs of a WHITE-SMITH in all its branches, in the upper part of Hugh Roſs's ſhop, in Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets.

N. B. Jacks and Locks made on the beſt conſtruction, and Bells neatly hung. The price of bell-hanging will be proportionally cheap, according to the number of rooms in which bells are hung.

September 27, 1791. *

Newtown, Delaware county, Sept. 19th, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome weeks ago, two ſtray COWS; one red, with white under her belly and part of her face, the other black, with ſome white on each thigh, belly, and forehead. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove his or her property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN FAWKES.

WHEREAS *ANN*, wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board--I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS TATE, Mariner.

Philadelphia, September 23d, 1791. 3tg

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Moyamenſing townſhip, treſpaſſing, a pale bay MARE, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a large wart on her cheek. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY NAGLEE.

September 24th, 1791. *

September 10th, 1791.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the foot of Cheſnut-hill, on the Bethlehem road, near the eleven mile ſtone, a ſorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 5 or 6 years old, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

GEORGE HOCKER, jun.

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the 13th day of October next, on the premiſes, in purſuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, in and for Montgomery county,

A Certain Tract of Land, in Norriton townſhip, one mile from the town of Norris, containing one hundred acres of land, late the eſtate of William Coulſton. There are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, milk houſe, ſtill houſe, and other out houſes, twelve acres of excellent watered meadow, upwards of thirty acres of good woodland, and the remainder good plowland, under good fence.

This farm is well accommodated with ſeveral never-failing ſprings of excellent water, and with juſtice may be ſaid to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any other farm of its ſize in the neighbourhood.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſwine, a waggon, plow, harrow, geers,---farming utenſils, and houſehold furniture. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

EVE COULSTON, Adminiſtratrix,
EZEKIEL RHOADES, Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, September 14th, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the owners and poſſeſſors of the marſhes lying on Stow creek, and the two branches thereof, in the counties of Salem and Cumberland, intend to preſent a bill to the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, at their next ſitting, to be paſſed into a law, to enable them to erect a bank and dam acroſs ſaid Stow creek, below the fork thereof, at or near a place called Long's landing, in order to ſecure the marſhes from the overflow of the tide.

EDWARD KEASBY,
ELNATHAN DAVIS.

6w
Sept. 2, 1791.

Gloucester county, September 16, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the twentieth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Mary Hillman, inn-keeper, in Gloucester townſhip and county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, attendance will be given by us, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land and cedar ſwamp, heretofore held in coparceny between Samuel Harriſon, Robert Blackwell, the deviſees of William Hugg, deceaſed, and the deviſees of Samuel Clement, deceaſed; at which time and place a diviſion of ſaid land and ſwamp will be proceeded to between the ſaid parties, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature of this ſtate, paſſed the 11th day of November, 1789.

JOHN HIDER,
RICHARD CHEASMAN,
JOHN WARE.

†

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Cheyney, late of Thornbury townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, within ſix months from the date hereof, in order for ſettlement; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

JOHN H. CHEYNEY, } Executors.
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, }

Septem. 11th, 1791. ¶

Salem, ſtate of New Jerſey, Sept. 10, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway; he calls himſelf JAMES HERMAN, appears to be 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, middling black, has a full mouth, ſmall eyes, well limbed, walks ſtraight, has a lage ſcar and bump on his left leg; has on a dark brown coat, blue jacket, ſtriped linen trowſers, fine ſhirt, and wool hat; pretends that he is a freeman, and that he came from Accomack county, in the ſtate of Maryland, about ſix weeks ago, and ſays that he is well acquainted with Col. Parmer, Capt. Sturgis, and John M'Clain, merchant. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out, in ſix weeks from the date of this advertiſement, for the ſame.

N. B. Said James plays well on the violin, and has a paſs ſigned William Downey, Accomack county, and ſtate of Maryland.

ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

‡

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }
DAVID STEWART, } Commiſſioners.
DANIEL CARROLL, }

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Marple townſhip, late in the county of Cheſter, but now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres. On this place are, a ſtone houſe and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a log barn, ſtabling, and other out houſes. There are about 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 4 or 6 more can be made, about 60 acres of woodland, well timbered, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and the reſt good arable land. There is an excellent ſtream of water runs through this place, which has never yet failed in the drieſt ſeaſons; and the ſituation of the ground favours the erection of a mill upon it, with a fall of upwards of twenty feet. A good title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to Samuel Vanleer, the proprietor, at Reading Furnace, in Eaſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Dr. Benjamin Vanleer, in Eighth ſtreet, or Peter Thomſon, Conveyancer, No. 34, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. The above farm has water in every field, and adjoins the farm late of Doctor Bernhard Vanleer, deceaſed. *

TWELVE DOLLARS, Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Seventh-day night, the 27th inſtant, out of the paſture of Stephen Comfort, Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, a HORSE and a MARE. The Mare is a dark brown, about fifteen hands high, lengthy and well made; has no marks, except on one hind-foot, which may be a little white; trots naturally, and is a little lame in one hind fetlock joint. The horſe is a bright bay, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and one or both his hind-feet white; has an uncommon crooked head or Roman noſe, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up or gives information of ſaid Horſe and Mare, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, from the ſubſcriber, living in Soleſbury townſhip, Bucks county, near Corryell's Ferry on the Delaware

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

†

31ſt 8th month 1791.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Allentown, a certain MICHAEL SLUSSER, a Taylor by trade, ſlender made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears his hair tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Sluſſer ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JACOB GONGAWARE,
Conſtable.

June 22, 1791. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſton townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 1ſt inſtant, a ſmall red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARTHA DAVIS.

September 16th, 1791. *

PHILADELPHIA.

The following Reſolution was entered into by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on the 27th day of January laſt, viz. "Reſolved, That when the Yeas and Nays are called, the Members ſhall be permitted to enter the reaſons of their vote on the Journal of the Houſe;" but the Minority of the Houſe have nevertheleſs been refuſed their undoubted right of having the following Proteſt entered on the Minutes, and they are therefore under the neceſſity of communicating it to their Conſtituents through the channel of a news-paper, that an opportunity may be had of judging of their Reaſons.

REASONS of the Minority for their Vote on the amendment of the Senate to the Bill, directing the manner of chooſing a Senator to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States.

1ſt. BECAUSE the ſaid amendments appeared to us moſt conſiſtent with the Conſtitutions under which we act. The 3d ſect. of the 1ſt art. of the Conſtitution of the United States directs that the Senators ſhall be choſen by the Legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates. The 1ſt ſect. of the 1ſt art. of the conſtitution of this ſtate declares, that "the legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a General Aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives." Hence it is evident, that the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives are the Legiſlature of this ſtate, and that the choice of a Senator is to be made by them, when ſitting as a Legiſlature, capable of performing legiſlative buſineſs——this muſt certainly be by the two Houſes when ſitting ſeparately and acting concurrently; in the ſame manner that every other Legiſlative act muſt be paſſed.——Theſe being the principles upon which the amendments of the Senate were founded, we conceive we were warranted in voting therefor.

2d. Becauſe by the bill, without the amendments, the power of chooſing Senators was transferred from the Legiſlature to the members of the two Houſes, which appeared to us an evident contravention of the conſtitutions under which we acted--and as the conſtitution of this ſtate placed the Senate as a check to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, any invaſion of the conſtitutional powers of the Senate might be attended with a total ſubverſion thereof; inaſmuch as the Houſe of Repreſentatives might with the ſame propriety claim an equal right of paſſing every law by a joint vote of the members of the two Houſes.

3d. Becauſe we were of the opinion that the following words of the conſtitution of the United States, viz. 'The times, places, and manner of holding elections for *Senators* and Repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof; but Congreſs may at any time by law alter ſuch regulations except as to the places of chooſing Senators," or any other parts of the conſtitution could not be conſtructed to extend ſo as to enable the legiſlature to change the electors; which would undoubtedly be the caſe if the members of the two Houſes were inveſted with the right of chooſing; for as the Houſe of Repreſentatives conſiſts of a very large number of members, and the Senate of but a ſmall number, it would be in the power of two thirds of the members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to chooſe a Senator, if the other third of the members and all the Senators were to vote againſt it; ſo that a different perſon might be elected by a *joint vote of the members* of the two Houſes, from him who would be elected if the choice was by a *concurrent vote* of the two Houſes—hence it evidently follows, that the electors would be changed. ——Now as the legiſlature have an equally extenſive power to preſcribe the manner of chooſing Repreſentatives, they may (if they have power to change the electors of Senators) change the electors of the members of the houſe of repreſentatives—they may deprive the people of the right of chooſing; by aſſuming the right themſelves, or by veſting it in any ſet of men they ſee proper; but, ſays the conſtitution, Congreſs may at any time alter ſuch regulations"—how may they alter them? why certainly if they follow the precedent laid down by the houſe of repreſentatives of this ſtate, they may alter them at pleaſure: they may deprive the people of the right of chooſing, and veſt it in their own immediate creatures and dependants: they may veſt the power of chooſing in themſelves, and thereby become a ſelf created a body. The principle of changing being once eſtabliſhed, they may extend it to any length they pleaſe. This is a doctrine ſo dangerous to the liberties of the people, that we conſider it ſuch an unwarrantable conſtruction of the conſtitution, that we ſhall be juſtified in voting againſt it.

4th. Becauſe we apprehend it to be abſolutely neceſſary that the ſtate of Pennſylvania ſhould have a full and compleat repreſentation in the ſenate of the United States, eſpecially at their next ſeſſion, and without a concurrence with the aforeſaid amendments that could not be obtained. As the ſenate were of opinion that the manner of chooſing ſenators preſcribed by their amendment was the only conſtitutional mode that the legiſlature could preſcribe; and as thoſe members of the houſe of repreſentatives, who voted againſt the amendments, were of opinion that it was conſtitutional *(though actuated by conſiderations beſt known to themſelves, to vote againſt it)* we think we may fairly infer, that it was the duty of the houſe of repreſentatives to have concurred in the ſaid amendments; and that an attachment to their own houſe, a deſire to extend its influence or an inclination to wreſt the powers of the ſenate out of their hands, were not ſufficient reaſons for leaving the ſtate unrepreſented, more eſpecially at a time when objects of the greateſt importance to the intereſts of Pennſylvania are like to engroſs the attention of Congreſs.

John Chapman, *Ralph Stover,*
James Finley, *James Bryan,*
Gerardus Wynkoop *Cadwal. Evans.*
John M'Dowell,

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

The following reaſons were thrown together during the ſhort interval of adjournment on Friday laſt, but the diſſent of the minority not being permitted to be entered on the journals, they were of courſe ſuppreſſed. *That* diſſent appearing in the American Daily Advertiſer of yeſterday morning, it may not be improper to give the haſty counterpart literally as it ſtood, in the houſe, ready to be preſented by ſome of the majority. That ſeveral more forcible reaſons may be offered, will readily be perceived.

A DISSENT on the ſubject of electing ſenators to the Congreſs of the United States, having been unexpectedly preſented by a ſmall minority at a late hour, immediately previous to the diſſolution of this houſe. The majority, who voted on that occaſion, are precluded from bringing forward, all thoſe cogent reaſons, which influenced their vote—they therefore have to apologize to their conſtituents, for the imperfections which may appear in the following ſhort ſtatement, of the principles which induced them to give a preference to a *joint*, rather than a concurrent vote, of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives.

1ſt. The conſtitution of the U. States has declared, that "the ſenate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, choſen by the legiſlature thereof."

2d. No conſtitutional expoſition of the preciſe meaning of the word *Legiſlature*, can be drawn from the letters of the conſtitution, or from any ſubſequent interpretation of the Congreſs; becauſe in the firſt place the word legiſlature is uſed throughout the whole of the conſtitution, in various ſenſes, ſometimes meaning a *part*, and ſometimes the *whole* of the branches of legiſlation—and ſecondly, becauſe the Congreſs of the United States, who have paſſed numerous laws operating on every inhabitant of theſe ſtates, are compoſed in part, of ſenators choſen in ſome ſtates by *joint vote*, and in others by a *concurrent vote*—of conſequence, if only one mode is conſtitutional, every act of Congreſs is null and void; and the whole federal government is an uſurpation—but as this cannot be admitted, the *expediency* of the meaſure comes juſtly and legally before this houſe.

3d. The expediency then of the meaſure coming in view, we conceive, that a joint vote is moſt conſiſtent with the reaſon of the conſtitution; which was to ſecure an election—becauſe if it is not to be decided by a majority of voices, in the body electing, no election may take place, and if this may happen in *one* ſtate, it may alſo happen in *every* ſtate; and thus by a pertenacious refuſal in a majority of the leſſer branches of the ſtate legiſlatures, either a total diſſolution of the federal government muſt follow, or the ſenate will be compoſed of men appointed by the executive of the ſeveral ſtates—thereby dangerouſly blending the executive with the legiſlative powers.

4th. The ſpirit of the conſtitution calling for a ſenator to be *choſen*, plainly indicates an equal voice in every member of both houſes; otherwiſe, when the members of one houſe propoſed a bill to the other, which was agreed to, it might with equal propriety be ſaid, they had *choſen a law*.

5th. The reaſon of a legiſlature being compoſed of more than one branch, is to prevent haſty deciſions, and to check or alter improper meaſures—they are to determine whether any propoſed law will prove beneficial or injurious—but this is not the caſe in the choice of ſenators to the United States—the legiſlatures are not to ſit in judgment on the expediency or inexpediency of having a ſenator; and therefore no man in either houſe, can of right put a negative on the choice of another, except by putting a different perſon in nomination, and then a majority of voices ought to determine.

6th. The ſenate of Pennſylvania conſiſting of 18 members, 10 of whom are a quorum, 6 of thoſe 10 might have power to prevent the election of a ſenator, if a concurrent vote was adopted; thus, although the conſtitution of the ſtate provided, that the legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a general aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, and the conſtitution of the United States has declared, that 2 ſenators from each ſtate ſhall be choſen by the legiſlature thereof—yet might it be in the power of 6 members in the ſenate of Pennſylvania to defeat the operations of that conſtitution, by putting a negative to every name that ſhould be propoſed by the houſe of repreſentatives, until they had ſecured the election of perhaps two of their own number—this we were perſuaded would be incompatible with every principle of elective government.

7th. A permanent body, like the ſenate of Pennſylvania, would be leſs proper to poſſeſs ſuch powers, than if they were annually elected; becauſe conſiderations, dangerous to elective rights, are more likely to ariſe from a chain of continuity in office, than where the whole body is annually ſunk into the common maſs of the people; therefore a fair and equal election is not ſo much to be expected, if an unqualified negative veſted in the ſenate.

8th. In an election for a ſenator in Congreſs, as in an election of a treaſurer for our own ſtate, we apprehend the two houſes are ſimply to be conſidered as deputy electors for the ſtate at large; entruſted with powers to give their ſuffrages, as diſcretionary proxies. We conceive that in all true republics, the governing principle ought ever to be, that the people in every convenient caſe, ought to be the immediate electors, therefore wherever the conſtitution of the United States will bear this conſtruction, it is our duty to approach to that principle as nearly as poſſible. If this doctrine be juſt, we cannot as repreſentatives of the people give up our individual rights to an equality of voice, unleſs we could be induced to believe that in every ſenator of the ſtate, there was placed a degree of confidence ſuperior to that of every repreſentative, in the proportion of 69 to 18, or in other words, that a ſenator of Pennſylvania was nearly four times more dependable than a repreſentative.

QUEBEC, Auguſt 18.

Laſt Thurſday evening arrived here his Majeſty's ſhips, Ulyſſes and Reſiſtance in ſeven weeks from Gibraltar, having on board the ſeventh or royal regiment of fuſileers under the command of the Colonel His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward.

On Saturday, at the Caſtle of St. Lewis, His Royal Highneſs received the reſpectful compliment of the officers of the garriſon, civil and military, the clergy, merchants, citizens, &c.

In the afternoon the ladies of Quebec were alſo introduced to his Royal Highneſs.

On Tueſday the 7th regiment diſembarked on the beach or landing place in the Lower-town, where, after having formed, His Royal Highneſs in compliment to the garriſon made them perform the uſual evolution of a ſalute, the drums beating and muſic playing, God ſave the King. They then marched up to the parade before the Caſtle, where being drawn up in the preſence of a great concourſe of ſpectators they were viewed by His Excellency Lord Dorcheſter and His Honor General Clarke. His Royal Highneſs commanded in perſon, in a manner that ſhewed the Prince not leſs than the ſoldier. From thence the regiment filed up Port-Louis ſtreet, depoſited the colour at His Highneſs's houſe, and marched to the block-houſe at Cape Diamond.

Saturday laſt arrived here (accompanied by Sir John Johnſton) Colonel Brandt, with about 40 chiefs, &c. deputed from the Confederated Weſtern Nations of Indians, to repreſent to government their ſituation with regard to the United States of America, in the war now carrying on betwixt them.

Sunday they were admitted to a public conference at the Caſtle, in which they complained of encroachments on their territories, prayed for the interpoſition of the Britiſh government to accommodate their differences with the States, &c. After having explained the objects of their miſſion, they were referred to next day (Monday) to repreſent their ſituation to his Majeſty, and ſaid he would be happy to contribute all in his power to effect the reſtoration of peace on ſolid and advantageous terms.

We are happy to have it in our power to congratulate the public on the very promiſing and forward ſtate of the crop all over the province.

BOSTON, September 26,

A Correſpondent obſerves, that the Revolutions in Europe have had a great Tendency to "check" the Spirit of Ariſtocracy in America. If theſe Revolutions had not taken place, the "well-born" among us would, before this Period, have endeavoured to eſtabliſh Orders of nobility. Now we hear but little of your "Moſt Honorables," "His Highneſs," &c. which a Year or two ago diſgraced one or two of our Public Papers.——Our correſpondent ventures to predict—that "Publicola" will never be king of America, nor his ſon Prince of B———n.

So faſhionable has become the wearing of Veils, that the three Ladies who were publickly whipped on Wedneſday laſt were adorned with them.

Thurſday ſix men, agreeable to their ſentence, ſet on the Gallows one hour, after which five of them underwent the Laſh, in company with five others.

We hear that a ſubſcription is open in London for the purpoſe of building a large and elegant CHAPEL for the Rev. Dr. PRIESTLEY.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

On Saturday arrived the Ship Britannia, Captain Martin, from Grenock, in 50 days, by whom we have received Glaſgow papers to the 6th Auguſt; which contain no intelligence of a later date than what we have already received from London, *via* Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

Friday laſt, both Houſes of the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania adjourned, having paſſed, during the ſeſſion, 24 laws.

The following are the titles of the Laws paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature of this ſtate.

AN act affording relief to Dickinſon College.

An act for compenſating John Vannoſt for his ſervices, in draſting a fee bill.

An act to continue the act for transferring certain powers, formerly exerciſed by the Supreme Executive Council, alſo by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident thereof, to the Governor of this commonwealth.

An act ratifying on behalf of the ſtate of Pennſylvania the firſt amendment propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States.

An act to repeal ſo much of every act or acts of Aſſembly of this ſtate, as relates to the collection of exciſe duties.

A ſupplement to the penal laws of this ſtate.

An act to grant reſtitution in value, to Thomas Gordon, for lands, ſold by the commiſſioners for ſale of forfeited eſtates, late the property of the ſaid T. Gordon.

An act to regulate the trials of conteſted elections.

An act for the relief of Mary Harriſon.

An act to exonerate Robert Smith and William Richards from the payment of certain monies found due to the commonwealth, by a judgment of court, from the ſaid Robert Smith and William Richards, and from Alexander Boyd.

An act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock navigation, between the river Schuylkill and Suſquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehoccon, Quittapahilla and Swatara, in the counties of Berks and Dauphin.

An act to provide for compleating the repairs of the wharf, near the ſtate hoſpital, and for paving the foot ways round the ſtate-houſe ſquare, and for other purpoſes.

An act erecting new election diſtricts in the counties of Weſtmoreland, Alleghany, Berks, and Northumberland, and altering the place of holding the election, in the ſecond diſtrict in Cumberland county.

An act for the relief of the eſtate of Sarah Caldwell, and alſo for the relief of Mary Beere, James Steen, and John Thompſon.

A ſupplement to the act entitled, "an act for directing the mode of diſtributing the donation lands, promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth."

An act to provide more effectually for the payment of the public debts and obligations.

A ſupplement to an act entitled, "an act to repeal ſo much of an act or acts of Aſſembly of this commonwealth, as directs the payment of the new-loan debt, or the intereſt thereof, beyond the firſt day of April next, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

An act to regulate the inſpection of flour, in certain weſtern counties of this ſtate.

An act appointing other commiſſioners, to run the boundary line between the counties of Huntington and Mifflin, on the ſouth ſide of Juniata.

An act to reimburſe the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, and to the commiſſioners of the county of Philadelphia, the expences accrued in providing for the temporary accommodation of the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States of North-America, in the city of Philadelphia, and to enable the Governor to make further proviſion for the accommodation of the ſaid Preſident.

An act to unite the univerſity of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and college, academy, and charitable ſchool of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

An act for veſting a yearly rent-charge of five pounds, iſſuing out of a meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Highſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, in a truſtee, to collect the arrears of rent due and to become due, and to apply the monies ariſing therefrom, to the uſes therein mentioned.

A ſupplement to the act, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh the Judicial Courts of this commonwealth, in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the Conſtitution."

An act to empower the Governor to lay out a town and out lots, at the mouth of Beaver creek, for the uſes therein mentioned.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Sep. 7.

"Since my laſt I have not been able to leave the army for a moment, which is actually employed againſt the negroe inſurgents. They have maſſacred a great number of the whites, and have taken priſoners ſome females of that complexion, whom they force to do the duty of ſervants—They have burned more than 200 ſugar plantations. I was compelled to eſcape by flight, and could ſave nothing.—My wardrobe, my furniture and plate are all in their poſſeſſion. We have had ſeveral engagements with them, but without any deciſive ſucceſs. Our commanding officer was killed by my ſide, as well as ſeveral officers, who were planters in the diſtrict. I hope we ſhall be more fortunate in our next attack. M. de Rouvray, whom you were acquainted with, is commander in chief. The time is preſſing, and I cannot give you a more particular detail at preſent."

Tranſlation of a Letter from CAPE-FRANCOIS, dated September 11.

Since our laſt of the 22d ult. the face of things is quite changed here by an inſurrection of the ſlaves, which broke out on the 23d, in this quarter, from Port Margot to Limonade, being an extent of twenty leagues. They ſet fire to all the houſes, and butchered all the white people they found in them. Having rendered themſelves maſters of all the open country, they ſeparated into bodies of three or four hundred each, poſting themſelves in different houſes, which ſerve them as places of refuge. The ſmall number of troops we have to occupy ſeveral advantageous poſts, which defend the city, does not allow us to do more than ſally out againſt them from time to time, when they approach too near. If we had a greater number of regular troops, we might inveſt them in their lurking places. Theſe ravagers are too numerous to be attacked; as they have obliged all the houſe-ſlaves, even againſt their will, to join them, and maſſacred ſuch as attempted to make their eſcape. After having ravaged all the level, populous country, they made their way through many exterior ſettlements, and there the unfortunate few ſoon fell victims to their rage. They ſet fire to every thing on their way.

We have ſent to the United States, to requeſt the aſſiſtance of ſome troops to aſſiſt us in deſtroying theſe ravagers. But are we to expect them? We have ſent alſo to Jamaica, and to the Spaniards. We wait with impatience for the return of our meſſengers, and earneſtly hope they may bring us ſatisfactory anſwers. Our only ſecurity is this city, which is fortified and well guarded. At the commencement of theſe diſturbances, our chief apprehenſions were from our domeſtic ſlaves, who were in great numbers, and might perhaps be in league with the inſurgents, to ſet fire to our houſes. But our vigilance, by day and by night, has preſerved us from their ſuſpected deſigns. Several have however, been ſeized, and brought to juſtice. The others, who were not ſuſpected, have nevertheleſs been put in a place of ſecurity. By means of this prudent precaution, we now enjoy greater tranquillity.

At the firſt breaking out of theſe diſturbances, a general embargo was laid upon all the veſſels in the harbour, without diſtinction. For the preſent, our Aſſemblies, in concert with the Governor, have determined to permit as many of the American veſſels to ſail, as there ſhould be new arrivals.

From the Boſton Gazette, September 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to another in this town.

"On the 23d Auguſt the Negro ſlaves erected the ſtandard of revolt in the country, and have deſtroyed all the plantations between Port Margot and Limonade—maſſacred the whites—plundered and burnt every thing. The diſtance of country now laid waſte and in aſhes, is ſixty miles in length, and eighteen miles wide. The 26th*—the Negroes are continuing their ravages—every precaution is taken to ſecure the city—as many ſailors as could be ſpared from the ſhipping, are on ſhore doing duty—All the ſlaves in the city are confined in the church, &c."

* The day this veſſel left the Cape.

On the 29th ult. died, after a ſevere and tedious illneſs, Alexander Neſbitt, Eſq; of this city, merchant; and on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, his remains were interred at the Old Meeting-Houſe Yard in Market-ſtreet.

Benevolence, humanity, and every ſocial virtue in private life, that could endear a perſon to his relatives and friends, this gentleman poſſeſſed in the higheſt degree. As a merchant, he was marked by integrity and punctuality in all his tranſactions; and his early attachment to the cauſe of liberty and the rights of man, was fully proved by his conduct during the late revolution, in which he took an active and decided part. His death is ſincerely lamented by his relations and numerous acquaintance; who, in him, have loſt a valuable friend, and the public, a truly honeſt man.

Previous to the organization of the general government, the ſtates individually were almoſt conſtantly engaged in legiſlating for the union at large. Propoſitions and requiſitions from the old Congreſs engroſſed the attention of the ſtate legiſlatures from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, in ſuch manner as ſcarcely afforded them any opportunity to turn their attention to thoſe important concerns with which their immediate intereſt and proſperity were connected. And though the idea of a part legiſlating for the *whole*, involved the groſſeſt abſurdity, and was attended with inſuperable difficulties, diviſion, confuſion, and ruin; yet ſuch a wretched ſyſtem found ſtrenuous advocates!

What a ſcene does the preſent ſituation of affairs exhibit! Relieved from the intolerable burthen of continental legiſlation, the ſeveral ſtates now turn their attention to objects within their controul. Theſe objects preſent a field of legiſlation which ſtrikes the mind with pleaſure in contemplating its extent and variety; and while it is explored, the eſſential and very important intereſts of the ſtate are unfolded to view in a new and ſurpriſing point of light.—The Legiſlature of this Commonwealth has been moſt honorably engaged during the preſent ſeſſion in attending to theſe great objects.

Among other acts which ſhew their enlightened and liberal policy, we may juſtly notice thoſe for incorporating the canal and lock-navigation company—for opening new roads on the plan of turnpikes—for uniting the univerſity and college—erecting a houſe for for the Preſident of the United States—for ſupporting government, by granting competent and decent ſalaries to the officers of the judicial department, &c. Theſe are legiſlative tranſactions on a ſcale that muſt continue to the ſtate that celebrity which ſhe now enjoys; and while they muſt conduce greatly to the wealth of her citizens at large, they will increaſe her weight and importance as a diſtinguiſhed member of the great American family.

It is more than probable (ſays a correſpondent) that the human race will never behold a government founded altogether on the principles of equity. There are ſo many natural, as well as artificial inequalities in the human faculties, that this event can ſcarcely be ever expected; and perhaps it would not prove even commonly beneficial. Let us take a general ſurvey of the face of the globe we inhabit. We ſhall find it diverſified by the river and the cataract; by the plain and the mountain; which diverſities indubitably contribute to the good of man. Let us therefore decently enjoy our preſent happy conſtitution, which allows a laudable ſcope to ambition and to induſtry, and is capable of repelling their bad effects, if any ſhould be meditated againſt the peace of the community.

One of the Orators who took his ſecond degree at the late commencement in Providence, in treating of the political ſituation of the United States, made ſome very pertinent remarks on that of Rhode-Iſland in particular, *as having no conſtitution*, or political compact entered into *by the people*, which all the ſtates have, *except that and Connecticut*. He very ſtrikingly expoſed the abſurdity of conſidering an old muſty charter from *Charles Stewart*, as the palladium of their liberties, and enforced the propriety of their forming *a new covenant*. My memory will not ſerve me to give the ſpeaker's obſervations verbatim, but hope I have not miſtaken his ſentiments—To do himſelf juſtice, I wiſh he would be ſo kind as to publiſh them.

It is not a little remarkable that theſe two ſtates, profeſſing to be more free than all others, ſhould ſo long remain quietly governed by an inſtrument running in the ſtyle, and the whole compoſition bearing the impreſs of *Royalty*; and from a tyrant too who conſidered he granted a great boon when he ſaid it was "*of our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion*, to grant," &c.

What is a charter? and in what light are they viewed by us in the preſent age? They are juſtly conſidered as only giving us our own property, and what was before an inherent natural right, which the *Royal Thief* had no right to take or withhold, ſo far as reſpects privileges; and as to granting us the country, he had as good a right to give us an equal portion of the country of the Ruſſian or any other nation. If a fair bargain and ſale was freely executed by the natives, we never need to doubt the validity of our tenure, though all the royal blockheads in the world ſhould combine to invalidate it.

Arrived from Liverpool, the ſnow Adventure, G. Hammond, maſter. Auguſt 11, lat. 45. 30. long. 29, ſpoke the ſhip Triumph, J. Tillen, maſter, of and from Baltimore, 18 days, bound for Cork.—Auguſt 25, lat. 41. 21. long 49. 40. ſpoke the brig Cincinnatus, of Alexandria, William Coates, maſter, from Havre de Grace, bound for New-York; who on the 23d, ſpoke the ſhip Sally, of and bound to Boſton, from London, 41 days.—Same day ſpoke the brig Friendſhip, Seth Macey, maſter, from N. York 22 days, and bound for Liverpool. Sept. 3d, lat. 41. 16. long. 61. ſpoke the brig Kitty, of and from Boſton, 5 days.

TRIBUTE OF THANKS.

George Green, mate, in behalf of himſelf and the crew of the brig South-Carolina, preſent their moſt grateful thanks to captain James Dods, Dr. Iſaac Rand, and the mate of the Britiſh ſhip Nancy, for the great humanity and kind attention they paid to them, after they were taken from the wreck of the ſaid brig—on which they had been four days expoſed to and enduring the utmoſt diſtreſs, without any thing but their own urine to exiſt on: and particularly for the generous care they paid to alleviate the pains and reſtore their mangled limbs to their uſe.

By late Arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull, Dublin and Greenock,

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received an extenſive aſſortment of Fall Goods, which they are now ſelling, on reaſonable terms, at their Store, No. 48, ſouth Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

STRIPED and roſe blankets, twilled point ditto, mottled and diaper rugs, low priced duffels, ſtriped and plain coatings, fine and coarſe cloths, plains, hunters, bearſkins, Welch plains and ſwanſkins, fearnoughts, linſeys, Kendal cottons, ſtrouds, flannels and baizes, womens' ſcarlet and drab cloaks, buff and ſlate coloured caſſimers, mens' and womens' worſted hoſe, mens' ſtout yarn ditto, plain and ribbed cotton ditto, faſhionable twilled white and ſtriped ditto, velverets and thickſette, fancy cords and royal ribs, ſtockinets and ribdelures, velvet and toilanet ſhapes, counterpanes and bedquilts, mohair and worſted pluſh, Iriſh linens 7-8 and yard wide, brown Drogheda ditto, Ruſſia ravens duck, printed cottons and calicoes, moreens and taboreens, durants and calimancoes, wildbores and camblets, ſhalloons and Joan's ſpinning, ſattinets and florentines, jaconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks, lawns and kentings, ſilk and thread gauzes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, printed linen and cotten ditto, mantuas, modes, ſattins, ſewing ſilks and twiſt, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

London and Briſtol PEWTER, tin-plates, Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, gunpowder, oznabrigs and ſacking, womens' calimanoe ſhoes, three ſtranded SEINE TWINE, beſt bright CARD-WIRE, well aſſorted, Scotch CARPETS & CARPETING, &c.

Samuel & Thomas Shaw

HAVE juſt imported, by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, a large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale at their Store, the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, for caſh or the uſual credit, either by the package or piece.

October 1, 1791.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, September 27, 1791. A. M.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Wells, ſeconded by Mr. Carpenter, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas, during the laſt ſeſſion, a reſolution was agreed to, authoriſing the Governor to invite propoſals for making a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, or any part thereof, for which purpoſe no propoſals have yet been received: and it being doubtful whether any ſuch propoſals will be made, unleſs the courſes of the ſaid road ſhall be firſt deſignated: Therefore

Reſolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authoriſed to appoint three commiſſioners, to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, to the borough of Lancaſter, by courſes and diſtances, as near to a ſtraight line as the nature of the ground and other circumſtances will admit; and alſo to view and lay down in a general plan, the great roads at preſent leading from the ſaid city to the ſaid borough, with topographical obſervations thereon, having reference to the practicability and comparative circumſtances neceſſary to making turnpikes on the ſaid preſent and propoſed roads, in which expence and materials ſhall be attended to, together with plans of the ſurveys, and a profile of the ſaid road or roads, and to make report thereof to the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion. After which he ſhall invite propoſals from individuals, or companies, who may be willing to undertake the ſaid road on the principles of a turnpike, which propoſals ſhall be ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory.

New-York, September 26, 1791.

Propoſals for Printing by Subſcription,

in one large volume folio, (to be illuſtrated with a variety of maps, plans, &c. deſcriptive of the ſubject treated of)

THE ANCIENT HISTORY

Of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Aſſyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Perſians, Macedonians and Grecians.

By Mr. ROLLIN, late Principal of the Univerſity of Paris, Profeſſor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and Member of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres.

(To be completed in 36 numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each.)

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This extenſive work will be compriſed in 36 numbers, but if it ſhould exceed that quantity, the ſurplus will be given to ſubſcribers gratis.

II. Each number will contain five ſheets of cloſe printed letter preſs, price a quarter dollar.

III. The work will be printed on a fine paper and a new type.

IV. It will be begun the 1ſt of May, 1792, if ſufficient encouragement offers, and one number will be printed every week, and delivered to ſubſcribers ſtitched in blue paper.

V. Such gentlemen as will intereſt themſelves in procuring encouragers to this Work of *real Merit*, ſhall receive one copy gratis, for every twelve ſubſcribers they may obtain, and bookſellers and printers the uſual allowance.

† Subſcriptions received by the publiſhers, Hodge and Campbell, at their reſpective book-ſtores; in Philadelphia, by Robert Campbell, Thomas Dobſon, Joſeph Cruikſhank, William Young and Francis Bailey.

The Publiſhers, ever deſirous of propoſing to the public works that will be of general uſe and advantage to ſubſcribers, feel a pleaſing ſatisfaction in now offering to the citizens of the United States, a WORK, that for upwards of thirty years, has been univerſally read and ſtudied by the merchant and mechanic, as well as by profeſſional characters; and ſtill more general would its circulation have been, had not the enormous price of the Britiſh editions precluded thoſe in moderate circumſtances from becoming purchaſers. The preſent mode of publication, however, perfectly obviates that difficulty, as every man, who is barely above poverty, can eaſily ſpare the ſmall ſum of two ſhillings per week; eſpecially when he keeps in view the pleaſing proſpect of enriching his Library with the *moſt valuable Hiſtory* of ANTIQUITY ever printed in the Engliſh language.

Juſt arrived, and for Sale, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

A Quantity of excellent ſalted

CURRACOA HIDES.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1791.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Sarah White, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and Cheſter County, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 15th day of October inſt. on the premiſes, preciſely at two o'clock in the afternoon,——a valuable

Plantation, or Tract of Land,

containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Williſtown townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas Garret, Enoch Melin, Lewis Williams, and others. There are on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three on the ſecond, with convenient fire places; a good barn of hewn logs, a ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring; 20 acres of good meadow, whereof 10 are watered with a conſtant ſtream, running near the door; a good apple orchard thereon; the remainder is good arable land, for paſture or grain, 150 whereof is cleared; there is alſo a quantity of good timber land.

Any perſon inclining to view the ſame before the day of ſale, may apply to Ralph Forreſter, living on the premiſes. or to the ſubſcribers, living near the ſame. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale; and an indiſputable title made to the purchaſer, by

JAMES GARRETT,)
JOSEPH GARRETT,) Executors.

N. B. The Premiſes may be entered on the 1ſt of April next.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th inſtant, a ſervant boy, named Lemuel Adams, about 19 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, ſlender made, browniſh hair, fairiſh complexion, rather hard of hearing, a good ſcholar for his years; had on a new tow ſhirt, trowſers of the ſame, half worn, lincey jacket with ſleeves, and an old rorum hat, but no ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH REEVE.

Manington, Salem county, 9th mo. (Sept.) 26, 1791.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. *

Trenton, 9th Month (Sept.) 1, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in general, and in particular to the Subſcribers to the edition of the Holy Scriptures now printing by Iſaac Collins, at Trenton, that he expects it will be finiſhed by the firſt day of the tenth month (October) next. He wiſhes that all who mean to become ſubſcribers, or who hold ſubſcriptions, would ſignify the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, agreeably to the original propoſals, as the price muſt be increaſed to non-ſubſcribers. The great expence attending the execution of this work, and the advantages derived from receiving part of the money in advance, make a difference of price in favour of ſubſcribers juſt and reaſonable. The Editor hopes the propriety of this meaſure will be apparent, eſpecially when, in this advanced ſtage of the work, he gives general and timely information, that all who are deſirous may not only have the pleaſure of promoting the undertaking, but reap the advantage of becoming ſubſcribers.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Lying on the navigable river Potowmac and its branches.

SEVERAL conſiderable and valuable Farms near the head of Monocaſy river, Frederick county, Maryland, where the ſoil is well known to be excellently adapted for farming, with good meadow, and within 40 or 50 miles of Baltimore. Upon one of which farms, beſides a convenient dwelling houſe and other buildings, is a valuable merchant mill with two water wheels, and a ſaw mill, upon a conſtant ſtream, and conveniently ſituated, in the middle of one of the healthieſt and fineſt grain countries in America, which renders it an agreeable and profitable eſtate. From one to two thouſand acres will be ſold with the improvements, and, if agreeable to the purchaſer, a few Negroes, work-horſes, ſtock, farming utenſils, &c.

One thouſand acres of excellent limeſtone land, lying in Waſhington county, about twelve miles from Hagar's town, being a healthy and elegant ſituation, on the river Potowmac, about two miles above William's Fort. On the premiſes is a tolerable two ſtory houſe, a commodious barn, and about 70 acres cleared.

About three thouſand acres of well timbered woodland, lying on and convenient to the Potowmac, about 6 or 8 miles above Bath. As an extenſive ridge of good iron-ore runs through this land, contiguous to which is a convenient ſcite for a furnace, within half a mile of the river, where every ſpecies of proviſions abound, at reduced prices, the iron buſineſs can no where be entered into with more flattering proſpects of ſucceſs; for as a conſiderable part of the lands are valuable only for the timber and vicinity to the river, they will be ſold at a trifling price, and therefore a very ſmall capital will be required.

Three lots, being a ſquare of nearly 400 feet, advantageouſly ſituated in George Town, contiguous to the Federal City, upon a part of which are erected the warehouſes of the eldeſt tobacco inſpection, renting yearly from £230 to £250 currency. Theſe lots will be ſold a great bargain, ſo as to yield above 7 per cent. on the capital, beſides ſupporting the buildings; and as only the interior or back parts are occupied by the warehouſes, two fronts, of nearly 400 feet each, being free to improve on, or leaſe out on ground-rent, from the riſing importance of this advantageous trading ſituation, it is reaſonable to preſume that this property may double its value in a few years. Indeed, the want of money being the ſole motive for offering landed property for ſale theſe times, the whole of it will be ſold greatly under value. Upon a half or a third of the price being paid on bargaining, or ſoon after, the reſidue will be taken in ſtated payments. Further particulars to be known of the ſubſcriber, living on Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Maryland, where it is croſſed by the great ſouthern road, leading from Pennſylvania to Virginia.

* NORM. BRUCE.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 16th, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe Man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway. He calls himſelf John Phillips, is about five feet eleven inches high, ſtout and well made, marked with the ſmall-pox, knock-kneed, had on a coarſe linen ſhirt and trowſers, home-made, ſays that he came from Queen Ann's county, in Maryland. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away; elſe in ſix weeks, from the date of this advertiſement, he will be ſold for the ſame, by

* ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 18th inſtant, a ſtout ſorrel HORSE, four years old, about ſixteen hands high, a natural trotter, carries pretty well, has white in his forehead, uſually called a ratch, and, it is thought, has ſome white on one hind foot, a long tail, ſhod before, and has been uſed ſome in a team, and it is probable may retain the marks of the geers. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, and gives information to the owner, ſo that the horſe may be got again and the thief convicted, ſhall receive the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horſe only.

JOHN PEARSON.

Darby, Delaware county, Sept. 20, 1791. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Wedneſday night, the 28th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, is about 14 hands high, his hind feet white above the hoof, has long ſlender ears, a little head and carries it high, trots and canters very free, is ſaddle-marked and galled, has a lump on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, which is expected to open by riding, branded on the near buttock O the ſize of a tea-cup. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

September 29, 1791. ¶ PETER CARE.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a brown MARE, about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 8, 1791. ¶ LLOYD JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, 6 miles from Philadelphia, on the Hartford or Haverford road, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, proye property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABEL JEANES.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the subscribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment against William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield township, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, an absconded debtor, at the suit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all persons having any demands against the said Morgan, as well as those indebted to him, to attend at the house of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforesaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of said Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN,
SAMUEL YARDLEY,
JACOB JANNEY,
} Auditors.

Newtown, August 6, 1791. §

THREE POUNDS, Reward,

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lampeter township, 3 miles below Lancaster, on the great road to Philadelphia, a light brown Mare, 3 years old last Spring, 14 hands high, has two white feet, a long tail intermixed with white hair, a star on her forehead, and a piece cut out of her mane in the middle about nine inches long, but the thief may probably cut the whole, she is about 3 quarter blooded, of the English breed, trots and canters well, but is not right broke yet, and has one pair of new shoes on before. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to Abraham Witmer's, near the Conestogo bridge, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

September 1st, 1791. § HENRY WITMER.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, being about seven miles from the city, and one mile and a half from a public landing on the river Delaware; consisting of two hundred acres of land, whereof twenty-five acres is meadow, in good order, twenty-five acres of wood, the remainder arable. On the premises are a comfortable stone dwelling house, convenient kitchen and cellars, a well of water near the door, stone stables and spring house, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees. The whole farm is plentifully supplied with water, which renders it convenient for improvement. For terms apply to Samuel Garrigues, No. 31, Callowhill-street, or

ISAIAH WORRAL, and
JOHN SHALLCROSS,
} Executors.

*** All persons having demands against the estate of Stephen Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same; and those indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the executors.

September 13th, 1791. *

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9, 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," the owners or workers of stills are required, within three days before they begin for the first time to distil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the nearest Office of Inspection, of their stills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors distilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this respect more easy to the owners, &c. of stills, certain persons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whose names and residences are subjoined, are appointed for the sole purpose of receiving such entry, which they are afterwards to transmit to the subscriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the said act, for the said counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*,
JOHN RODROCK, *Plumstead*,
THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*,
} Bucks county.
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*,
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriston*,
JACOB BARR, *Pottsgrove*,
JACOB SEVER, *Sumenytown*,
} Montgomery county. 6w

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Dock-street, No. 59, on Sunday, the 11th instant, an indented Indian Mulatto boy, named ISRAEL TOLMAN, whose father was a white man and mother an Indian, by profession a chimney-sweeper, about nineteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, hollow face, black short hair hangs about his neck, with brown eyes, and he is very slender made; had on when he went away, an old calico coat, corduroy breeches, old hat and shoes---but it is expected he will change his clothes; he formerly lived with Col. Ray and Mr. Samuel Turman, at Monmouth, in Jersey; he was born in Allen-Town, is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much in the Jerseys. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1791.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or employing him, at their peril.

To be Sold, at Public Auction,

BETWEEN the hours of one and four in the Afternoon of the 10th day of October next, at the Spread-Eagle Inn, on Lancaster road, about ninety-six acres of Land, more or less, situate on the north side of the Gulf road, Trediffrin township. Any person desirous of being more particularly informed of the situation, &c. of the Land, may apply to Daniel, Benjamin or Jacob Maule, near the premises. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by one or more of the Subscribers.

JOHN DRINKER,
ELLIS YARNALL,
THOMAS WISTAR,
} Assignees of Tho. and Ebenezer Maule.

N. B. The creditors of Thomas and Ebenezer Maule are desired to transmit their accounts, duly proved, to Nicholas and Dale Owings of Baltimore, Trustees legally appointed in that state; to enable said Trustees to make a dividend of Effects in their hands.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 23d instant, out of the fields of the subscriber, in Douglass township, Berks county, a dark bay Horse, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, goes a long pace, has no marks nor white hair. Whoever takes up the said Horse, with the thief, so that the owner may get the Horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or three pounds for the Horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by

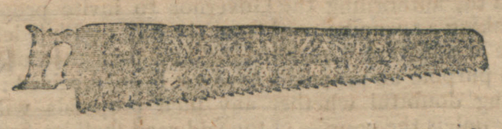
PHILIP LIEBENGUTH.

August 29th, 1791. ‡

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canister*, No. 23, on the east side of Second-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, has imported in the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and

AN ASSORTMENT OF



IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many sorts and sizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, stirrup-irons, silvered staple and plates, &c.
An assortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and shovels, spinning-wheel irons,
A large assortment of card wire,
Iron and brass ditto,
Coffin, desk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and rasps, many sorts and sizes,
Bricklayers & plaisterers trowels,
Fishhooks and flax-hatchets,
Shoe buckles, ditto shapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Brass and bell metal kettles,
London and Bristol pewter, among which are oval dishes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with steels,
Ditto ditto, desert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and steels,
Taylors and other shears and scissars,
Razors with and without straps.
Glovers and sheep shears, &c. &c.
Brass and leather ink horns,
Brass and iron-head shovels and tongs,---Sad irons,
Steel-yards and scale-beams,
Small iron weights in setts,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
English glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and best blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil stones,
Shoe rubbers and English rag stones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4 6 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and shingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and shovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of brass and brass-head fire dogs,
Cradling and grass scythes and sickles,
Crumb-creek stones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and skillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horse, cow and sheep bells,
Hair sieves and riddles,
Seine, sewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces.
And many other articles not enumerated.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Warrington township, Bucks county, A bay HORSE, five years old, near 16 hands high, neither brand nor ear mark, paces and trots, shod before, has neither star nor white foot, but a few white hairs in his forehead; has a lump on his right flank, about the size of a small hen's egg. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner gets his horse again, and the thief is brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

Sept. 5th, 1791. † HUGH BARTLEY.

THREE POUNDS, Reward.

WAS taken out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 23d of this instant, a bright bay MARE, about eleven years old, about fourteen hands high, remarkably spotted, a large ball, three white feet, all the under side of her belly white, and a large Saddle mark, a little lump like a wind-broke on her right flank, and a large scar on her right buttock, black mane and tail, trots and canters short, and is quick motioned. Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her, so as the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, paid by

HENRY FUNK.

August 25th, 1791. ‖

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, last Friday evening, the second of this Month, from the Subscriber, living, in Germantown, at the sign of the King of Prussia, the following articles: A pair of large square silver Buckles, weighing 120 pennyweight, marked B. L. and some money, the whole amounting to the value of 20 dollars. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner may get the goods again, shall receive the above reward, or 6 dollars for the goods only.

ELIZABETH GROVER.

Germantown, September 6th, 1791. ‖

For Sale, the following Property,

Belonging to the estate of John Lukens, late Surveyor-General of this state, deceased.

A Three story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets; containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley; now in the tenure of General Broadhead.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the above to the east, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to the alley aforesaid, on which is erected a Frame House.

Four Lots of Ground, situate on the east side of Seventh, near Market-street, containing in all 79 feet front, and in depth 88 feet; on these lots are erected, a two story Frame House, and a Brick Stable, with stalls for 34 horses.

This property will be sold together or separate, as may be most agreeable to the purchasers.

A Lot of Ground, 22 feet front on the alley aforesaid, and extending in depth 79 feet.

A number of valuable Farms in different counties in this state.

The above property is clear of every incumbrance. For terms apply to

DAVID LENOX.

Philadelphia, August 5. tf

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in M'Cutchin's Lane, the 31st of August last, a small dark brown BULL, about two years old, two white spots about his head. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS SHAFFNER.

Southwark, Septem. 13th, 1791.

Chocolate *and* Mustard,

Manufactured and sold, wholesale or retail, by

CHRISTIAN HAHN,

At his house, No. 104, North Front-street, between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He gives the highest price for Mustard seed.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the township of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded westward by the river Schuylkill, southward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well supplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and several lime kilns, from which it is distant only between three and four miles; a considerable quantity of meadow may be made; almost the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wissahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill seat. If more convenient to purchasers would be sold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets. May 27, 1791. eptf

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well situated tavern, the sign of the BUCK, in Second above Race street, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the first quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extensive stables and sheds, together with the large and roomy yard (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third street, especially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the superior advantages this house enjoys, let it suffice, that very few have such remarkable conveniencies. Those who will honor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to please. July 12, 1791. tf

STOLEN from the subscribers, living near the Head of Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, on the night of the 29th of the last month, two GELDINGS, the one a bright bay, five years old last spring, about 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, his right knee somewhat larger than the other, trots and canters well, and will pace when held pretty hard, light made and low in flesh; the other a sorrel, seven years old, with a blaze face, 15 hands high, his left fore and off hind feet white, paces, trots and canters well, both his fore legs are splinted, though the left one the most, moves wide behind. Any person securing the said horses, so that the owners may get them again, shall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or for either of said horses SIX DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges allowed.

JOHN RICKETTS, jun.
PEREGRINE BRISCOE.

10th August, 1791. ‡

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, on the night of the 15th instant, from the pasture of the subscriber, in Richland township, Bucks county, a brown bay horse, four years old, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, has no mark except a few white hairs in his forehead, his left shoulder has been hurt by the collar near the breast. Whoever takes up the said horse and secures him, that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, or, if stolen, Ten Dollars for the horse and thief.

JESSE FOULKE.

8th Month 21st, 1791. §

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN ABRAHAM, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the 3d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, a VALUABLE PLANTATION in East Nantmill township, Chester county, containing 215 acres, with allowance, whereon are a stone house, log barn, spring-house, and a good bearing orchard. The place is well watered and timbered. The terms of sale will be made known on said day, by

Sept. 6, 1791. ‡
WILLIAM JAMES, and
JAMES DONWOODEE,
} Executors.

ALL Persons who have demands against the estate of Margaret Henderson, late of the township of Warminster, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers, or either of them, within four weeks from this date, in order for settlement. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and thereby prevent expence and trouble.

JOSEPH HART,
NATHANIEL ERWIN,
} Administrators.

Bucks county, September 1st, 1791. ‡

STOLEN,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Montgomery county, in the night of the 24th instant, A bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, low carriage, trots and paces, has one white hind foot. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner may have his horse again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH LUKENS.

LOUISSIANA.

ANY persons who wish to become settlers in the rich and fertile province of Louisiana, where each person on their arrival, will have 240 acres of good land granted to them gratis, free from any taxes or rents, may have a passage to that country about the 20th of October next. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Stewart and Nesbitt. No. 15, South Water-street.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1791. 6w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3202.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

An act to unite the univerſity of the ſtate of Pennſylvania and the college, academy and charitable ſchool of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

WHEREAS the truſtees of the univerſity of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the truſtees of the college, academy and charitable ſchool of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, by their ſeveral petitions, have ſet forth, that they have agreed to certain terms of union of the ſaid two inſtitutions, which are as follows:

Firſt, That the name of the inſtitution be, "The Univerſity of Pennſylvania," and that it be ſtationed in the city of Philadelphia.

Second, That each of the two boards ſhall elect from among themſelves twelve perſons, who with the governor for the time being, ſhall conſtitute the board of truſtees of the univerſity of Penſylvania, and that the governor ſhall be preſident.

Third, That the profeſſors which ſhall be deemed neceſſary to conſtitute the faculty in the arts and medicine, reſpectively ſhall be taken from each inſtitution equally, and in caſe of an odd number, ſuch one to be taken from either by the choice of the truſtees, and that the provoſt and vice-provoſt, or the principal officer or officers of the faculty, by whatever name or names they may be called, ſhall be choſen from the profeſſors ſo appointed.

Fourth, That charity ſchools ſhall be ſupported, one for boys and the other for girls.

Fifth, That for the future every vacancy in the board, excepted that of governor, ſhall be filled up by election by ballot, by a majority of the members preſent, at any meeting of the new board, the members preſent to be at leaſt thirteen, that due and timely notice of ſuch election be at all times given, and that no perſon ſhall be elected to fill up ſuch vacancy at the ſame meeting in which he ſhall be nominated.

Sixth, That the funds and property of the inſtitutions ſhall be united and veſted in the new truſtees.

Seventh, That the profeſſors and officers compoſing the faculty, ſhall be elected by a majority of the members preſent, at any meeting of the new board, the number preſent to be at leaſt thirteen, that due and timely notice of ſuch election ſhall at all times be given, and that no perſon or perſons ſhall at any time be elected ſuch profeſſor or officer at the ſame meeting in which he ſhall be nominated.

Eighth, That no profeſſor or officer of the faculty, ſhall be removed by a leſs number than two thirds of the members preſent at any meeting of the new board, the members preſent to be at leaſt thirteen, and that due and timely notice of ſuch intended removal ſhall at all times be given, and that no perſon or perſons ſhall at any time be removed at the ſame meeting in which ſuch removal ſhall be propoſed.

Ninth, That the board of truſtees ſhall annually lay before ſuch perſons as the legiſlature ſhall in the incorporating act direct, a ſtatement of the funds of the inſtitution.

And the ſaid truſtees by their ſeveral petitions have prayed, that a law may be paſſed to enable them to carry the ſaid terms of union into effect, and to incorporate them into one body, according to the purpoſe and intention expreſſed in the ſaid terms of union.

Sect. I. Be it therefore enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That in purſuance of the ſecond article of the ſaid terms of union, the truſtees of the univerſity ſhall elect twelve perſons from among themſelves to be truſtees of the ſaid univerſity after the union, and ſhall certify the names of the ſaid twelve perſons ſo elected to the governor of the commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of December next, and that the truſtees of the ſaid college, academy and charitable ſchool, ſhall elect twelve perſons from among themſelves to be truſtees of the ſaid univerſity after the union, and ſhall certify the names of the ſaid twelve perſons ſo elected to the governor of this commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of December next.

Sect. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after ſuch certificates of the elections being ſo made to the governor as aforeſaid, the ſaid twenty-four perſons ſo elected and certified, together with governor for the time being, who ſhall always be preſident, and their ſucceſſors duly elected and appointed as herein, and by the ſaid terms of union is directed, be, and they are hereby made and conſtituted a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance forever by the aforeſaid name, ſtile and title of the truſtees of the univerſity of Pennſylvania, and that the ſaid univerſity ſhall at all times be ſtationed in the city of Philadelphia.

Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid truſtees and their ſucceſſors, ſhall be able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, by the name, ſtile and title aforeſaid, to have and to make one public and common ſeal, and alſo one private ſeal to uſe in their affairs, and the ſame or either of them to break and alter at their pleaſure, and to make rules and ſtatutes not repugnant to the laws and conſtitution of this ſtate, or of the United States of America, and to do every thing needful and neceſſary to the eſtabliſhment of the ſaid univerſity, and for their own good government and education of the youth belonging to the ſame, and to conſtitute a faculty or learned body, to conſiſt of ſuch a head or heads, and ſuch a number of profeſſors in the arts and ſciences, and in law, medicine and divinity, as they ſhall judge neceſſary and proper, conſiſtent with the aforeſaid articles of union.

Sect. IV. And be it further enacted by the athority aforeſaid, That all and every the eſtates real and perſonal, and mixed monies, effects, debts and demands, either in law or equity, which at preſent are veſted in or belonging to each of the two boards of truſtees of the ſaid univerſity, and of the ſaid college, academy and charitable ſchool, who are hereby united and incorporated together, ſhall be, and they hereby are transferred to and veſted in the ſaid truſtees herein directed to be appointed and incorporated, and their ſucceſſors, with full power to take, receive, hold, uſe, recover and enjoy the ſame, according to the purpoſe, true intent and meaning of this act, and that in like manner all claims, rights and demands of any perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, againſt either of the ſaid two boards, ſhall be and remain valid and effectual againſt the truſtees herein directed to be appointed and incorporated, and their ſucceſſors, with power to demand, receive and recover the ſame, as if they had been originally contracted by, or due, or recoverable from the ſaid truſtees herein directed to be appointed and incorporated.

Sect. V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That purſuant to the ninth article of the terms of union, the truſtees ſhall annually lay a ſtatement of the funds of the inſtitution before the legiſlature of the commonwealth.

William Bingham, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Richard Peters, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, *September* 30, 1791.

Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh the Judicial Courts of this Commonwealth, in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the conſtitution.

WHEREAS by the act to which this is a ſupplement, the High Court of Errors and Appeals under the new Conſtitution, cannot legally be held for the firſt time until the ſecond Monday in July next, which delay may be attended with inconveniences to the preſent ſuitors in the ſaid court, to prevent which, as well as to remove any doubts which may ariſe concerning the power of the ſaid court, to iſſue writs of Error and receive Appeals before the actual ſitting of the ſaid Court,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the Juſtices of the ſaid High Court of Errors and Appeals be empowered, and they are hereby authoriſed and required to hold the ſaid court for the firſt time on the firſt day of November next, and to adjourn from time to time as the buſineſs depending in the ſaid court may require, and afterwards to ſit at the ſtated times preſcribed by the ſaid act of Aſſembly.

Sect. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from all acts and deciſions of the ſeveral regiſters for the Probate of Wills, and granting letters of adminiſtration appeals ſhall lie to the reſpective regiſter's court, provided ſuch appeals be made within the term of two years. Provided nevertheleſs, that if any perſon or perſons, who is, are, or ſhall be entitled to ſuch appeal, ſhall, at the time when entitled thereto, be within the age of twenty one years, covert non compus, or non compotes mentis, in priſon, or out of the limits of the United States, then ſuch perſon or perſons, his, her or their heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators (notwithſtanding the ſaid two years be expired) ſhall and may enter his, her, or their appeal from the judgment of the ſaid Regiſter, ſo as the ſame be done within five years after his, her, or their full age, diſcoverture, coming to ſound mind, enlargement out of priſon, or return into ſome one of the United States, but not afterward nor otherwiſe.

Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That writs of Error iſſuing from, and appeals made to the ſaid high courts of errors and appeals, ſhall extend to deciſions heretofore given; provided the ſame have been made within ſeven years next before the paſſing of this act, and that the Governor ſhall have power, and he is hereby authoriſed to appoint and commiſſionate one of the members of the ſaid high court of errors and appeals, to be the Preſident thereof.

Sect. IV. And whereas the times directed by law for holding the ſeveral courts of common pleas and general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, are in many reſpects inconvenient, Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the court of common pleas and the court of general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, for the county of Philadelphia, ſhall be held at the city of Philadelphia, for the ſaid county, on the firſt Mondays in the months of March and June, the third Monday in September, and the firſt Monday in December in every year; that the courts of common pleas and general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, for the county of Delaware, ſhall be held on the laſt Mondays in the months of January, April, July and October; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Berks, ſhall be held on the firſt Mondays in February, May, Auguſt and November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Montgomery, ſhall be held on the ſecond Mondays in the ſame months; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Cheſter, ſhall be held on the third Mondays in the months of February, May, Auguſt and November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Lancaſter, ſhall be held on the laſt Mondays in the months of February, May, Auguſt and November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of York, ſhall be held on the firſt Mondays in the months of March, June, September and December; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Dauphin, ſhall be held on the ſecond Mondays in the ſame months; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Berks, ſhall be held on the firſt Mondays in the months of January, April, Auguſt and November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Northampton, ſhall be held on the ſecond Mondays in the months of January, April, Auguſt and November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Luzerne, ſhall be held on the third Mondays in the months of January, April, Auguſt and November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Northumberland, ſhall be held on the fourth Mondays in the ſame months; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Cumberland, ſhall be held on the firſt Mondays in the months of January, April and Auguſt, and the laſt Monday in October; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Mifflin, ſhall be held on the ſecond Mondays in the months of January, April and Auguſt, and the firſt Monday in November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Huntingdon, ſhall be held on the third Mondays in the months of January, April and Auguſt, and the ſecond Monday in November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Bedford, ſhall be held on the fourth Mondays in the months of January, April and Auguſt, and the third Monday in November; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Franklin, ſhall be held on the Mondays next following the ſaid courts to be held for the county of Bedford; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Allegany, ſhall be held on the ſecond Mondays in the months of March, June, September and December; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Weſtmoreland, ſhall be held on the third Mondays in the ſame months; that the ſaid courts, for the county of Fayette, ſhall be held on the fourth Mondays in the ſame months; and that the ſaid courts, for the county of Waſhington, ſhall be held on the Monday next following the ſaid courts held for the county of Fayette.

Sect. V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the times for holding and continuing the courts of general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, in each of the ſaid counties, ſhall not exceed four days in every ſeſſions.

Sect. VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſeveral courts of common pleas and general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, ſhall be held in and for the ſaid ſeveral counties for the firſt time after the paſſing of this act on the ſame ſeveral days and times as they are now held, undr ethe ſubſiſting laws of this commonwealth, and that all ſubſequent courts ſhall be held agreeable to the direction of this act.

Sect. VII. And be it further enacted, That where any ſheriff hath executed, or hereafter ſhall execute by order of the proper court, a deed for any lands, tenements or hereditaments, ſold by his predeceſſor in office, the execution of ſuch deed may be acknowledged in the county where the lands lie, in the ſame manner as by the eleventh ſection of the act to which this is a ſupplement, is permitted to be done by the ſheriff who ſells and conveys ſuch lands, tenements and hereditaments.

Sect. VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the prothonotaries and clerks of the ſeveral courts of record in this commonwealth, ſhall reſpectively have full power and authority to take the acknowledgement of ſatisfaction of judgments, or decrees entered on the records of the ſaid courts, in their reſpective offices as any judge or juſtice of the ſaid courts might or could do.

Sect. IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the mayor and recorder of the city of Philadelphia, the maſter of the rolls, and the juſtices of the peace of this commonwealth, ſhall have power to receive the proof or acknowledgement of all inſtruments of writing, in the ſame manner as the juſtices of the peace might or could have done under the entitled, "an act for acknowledging and act recording of deeds," paſſed the twenty eighth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen, or as the juſtices of the common pleas might or could have done by one other act, entitled, "a ſupplement to the act entitled, an act for acknowledging and recording of deeds," paſſed the eighteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five; and that they ſhall alſo have power to take the acknowledgment of all deeds of conveyance wherby the husband and wife do convey the eſtate or right in or to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatſoever, as fully in like manner, and for the like purpoſes as the juſtices of the county courts of common pleas may or can do by the act entitled, An act for the better confirmation of the eſtates of perſons holding or claiming under feme coverts, and for eſtabliſhing a mode by which husband and wife may hereafter convey their eſtates: paſſed the twenty-fourth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy.

Sect. X. And whereas doubts have ariſen whether ſheriffs are obliged to to ſerve declarations in ejectment, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall be the duty of the ſheriffs of the ſeveral and reſpective courts of this commonwealth, and they are hereby required to ſerve all declarations in ejectment delivered to them, and they ſhall be allowed ſame fees for their ſervice and milage as in caſes of ſummonſes againſt freeholders.

William Bingham, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Richard Peters, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved September 30, 1791.

Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

LONDON, July 29.

Mr. Jefferſon, the late American Miniſter at the Court of France, has communicated to an eminent houſe in the city, a diſcovery, which, if ſanctioned by experience, will be of the utmoſt importance. A perſon near Boſton, who once was a ſhip-builder, but for the laſt thirty years a bridge builder, has ſolicited a patent from the United States, for a mode of preſerving ſhip timber from being worm-eaten. During the thirty years he has been a bridge builder, he has always ſoaked ſuch timbers as were to be under water in oil, and this method he has found to preſerve them ever ſince he was in that employment.

Auguſt 2. Mr. Fawkener's ſituation and reception at the Empreſs's Court muſt be highly flattering to the pride of Engliſhmen in general. The Empreſs's firſt notice of him, was, "Withdraw the paper you have preſented as a mediator, for I will not admit you in that capacity, I will admit of no mediation." He did ſo, and

assumed a new character, in order to obtain an audience, which amounted to nothing more than a complimentary interview that left the Turk at the mercy of the Empreſs altogether.

This morning a meſſenger arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with diſpatches from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which contain an account of the riots being at an end, and every thing was peaceable when theſe diſpatches came away.

We hear nothing from Ruſſia; and there ſeems a demur in all matters on the continent. We hope peace will ſoon take place between Ruſſia and the Turks, and then all that part of Europe will be quiet. Matters in France ſeem verging to ſome further change. The people appear to have no protection from the laws; the army has no diſcipline; the want of money and of credit is general throughout the country. Under ſuch inconveniences the nation will ſoon grow tired; and find out the inſufficiency of the National Aſſembly to an effective Government.—Diſcontents and diviſions will probably ſoon ariſe, and be fomented by thoſe who are in the intereſt of the old eſtabliſhment; and an opening will be given to an attack which the exiled princes are certainly meditating; and in which there is every appearance of their being aſſiſted by more than one of the Crowned Heads in Europe.

Extract of a letter from Dantzig, July 15.

"The Pruſſian army aſſembled againſt the Ruſſians is in March, and retiring from the frontiers, from which it is concluded, that matters are made up between the two Courts, but all is not yet peace. The King is expected in our neighbourhood in the beginning of Auguſt, and the army is to be reviewed near Mockraw; whither it will move afterwards is uncertain."

Notwithſtanding the Proclamation in laſt Saturday's Gazette, for continuing the bounties for able ſeamen for one month longer, the impreſs was yeſterday ordered by the Admiralty to be diſcontinued. This order is the ſure index of peace.

The report of the Queen of France's death has been very prevalent ſince Sunday laſt, but accounts from Paris, as late as Friday evening, make no mention of the Queen's being even indiſpoſed, much leſs of her being poiſoned.

On Saturday Thomas Sadler, one of the rioters, who was taken from Mr. Ryland's houſe ſo terribly burnt, died in the General Hoſpital.

George Betts and Zachariah Sharp, alias the Dr. (two workmen in the gun barrel buſineſs) were apprehended on Sunday evening, the 24th ult. while they were breaking open the meeting-houſe at Wedneſbury, with an intention, as they ſaid, to ſet fire to it, and afterwards to plunder and burn the town. They have ſince been committed by the Rev. Mr. Haden to Stafford goal.

The riot act was read in Sheffield at 12 o'clock on Thurſday, and hand-bills immediately circulated through the town, informing all who aſſembled in any numbers for one hour, that they would be liable to the puniſhment of death; and a letter has been received in this town, dated Sheffield, Friday night at 10 o'clock, which ſays, "though the rioters are joined by numbers from the country, and we are under apprehenſions, all is now quiet. Earl Fitzwilliam is arrived to aſſiſt the other gentlemen in reſtoring peace."

Aug. 4. On Tueſday laſt the Biſhop of Lincoln confirmed 715 perſons at the church in Gainſborough,

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 9.

"Our laſt advices from the Emperor are, that his Majeſty is ſtill at Trieſte, and was expected to be at Gratz on the 13th; and on the 16th he is poſitively expected at his reſidence in this city, where his return will give great ſatisfaction, particularly on two accounts; firſt the object of his Majeſty's journey, viz. that of pacifying malcontents, ſtrong ſymptoms of which began to appear throughout the whole of his Italian provinces, is entirely fulfilled; and it may be truly ſaid, that Leopold the Second has re-eſtabliſhed peace and harmony, and confidence throughout his dominions, without recourſe to arms or violence of any kind, and, above all, without requiring the aſſiſtance of any foreign power whatever. In the next place our Monarch's return is anxiouſly wiſhed for, becauſe, if his abſence can have been of any political ſervice, the criſis of affairs in Europe could not, without inconvenience, admit of his being longer abſent.

"It is certain the Emperor's time in Italy has been fully employed, and Lord Elgin and Col. de Biſchoffswerder went there on the part of the courts of London and Berlin, to carry on a negociation with his Majeſty, which not being brought to any termination, will oblige them to return here, in order to re-commence the buſineſs on his Majeſty's arrival.

"It is alſo ſaid, that our Monarch held a conferrence of two hours with the king of Sardinia at Alexandria; but, notwithſtanding all the labours of the cabinet, it does not appear that his Majeſty has come to any final reſolution. All the departments are therefore neceſſarily in a ſtate of inactivity.

"It appears true, that the Armiſtice with the Turks has been prolonged, and that our two Miniſters were to return to Siſtovia to continue their negociations, which for ſome time have been interrupted.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

TO DR. HAWES.

SIR,

THE active zeal and unwearied aſſiduity, which eminently diſtinguiſh your character, as a member of the Humane Society, at once point you out as a moſt fit perſon to whom to communicate intelligence of the recovery of perſons apparently dead from drowning, ſuffocation, &c. Though an entire ſtranger to you, yet I preſume, that that ineffable ſenſation, which often thrills through your boſom, on information of ſucceſsful attempts in the reſuſcitation of perſons from a premature grave, will ſufficiently plead my excuſe.

The intelligence I wiſh to communicate, is of a ſailor ſuffocated by the noxious and deleterious tendency of the fumes of charcoal, ſent me a few days ago, in a letter from Mr. George Wilkinſon, ſurgeon, in Sunderland, a moſt ingenious and indefatigable gentleman in his profeſſion, by whoſe well-timed applications and abilities the perſon was reſtored to life: the circumſtances of which I give in his own words.

"This forenoon (June 26) I was ſent for in a great "hurry, to Thornhill's Quay, to a man, who had been "taken from a ſhip, that had been ſmoaked with char-"coal, the night before, to ſtifle the rats. How long "he had lain down in the half deck, I cannot at preſent "determine; but he was ſtiff and lifeleſs when I arrived. "I immediately daſhed cold water upon him, after which "he ſeemed to begin to breathe. I then had him ſtrip-"ped to his ſhirt, and directed his face, neck, and tem-"ples to be rubbed with vinegar; and afterwards with "volatile alkali and æther. The ſudden daſhing of the "water, at a conſiderable height, ſeemed to have the "power of an electrical ſhock, and had a moſt wonder-"ful effect: his breathing, which was for ſome time "very laborious, became more and more natural; his "jaw, which was locked, opened by degrees, and he "came to himſelf and ſpoke. We at laſt got him ſo well "recovered, that he was capable of being led home, and "he is now perfectly well."

This is a true copy of the account, and ſince life is the moſt invaluable of all earthly bleſſings, and the firſt law of nature is its preſervation, every thing that tends to throw light on the means of its recovery, in caſesof dubious death, how ever ſimple or apparently trivial in its nature, ought to be received with gratitude, by the public at large; and ſurely he, who is the happy inſtrument of ſaving a fellow-creature from inſtant and unexpected death, merits, deſervedly merits, the thanks and approbation of every Member of Society; yet how much more do thoſe Gentlemen, who conſtitute the Humane Society, claim the public admiration and eſteem, who have not only individually exerted their abilities and fortunes in ſo laudable an inſtitution; but have collectively extended their noble plan to the moſt diſtant parts of the kingdom which has been the happy occaſion of reſtoring many hundreds of moſt uſeful members of ſociety, to their diſconſolate relations.

Preſuming that keeping intelligence of this nature a ſecret, is acting highly derogatory to humanity and the mutual intereſts of mankind in general, I am prompted to beg of you, to lay this account before the Humane Society, whereby they may not only be enabled to ſee the happy effects reſulting from their wiſe and benevolent inſtitution, but encourage others, who are not connected with them, to engage with hearty zeal in the glorious cauſe of humanity, whenever caſes of a ſimilar nature occur, being well aſſured, that the ſweet reflection of having ſaved a life, will more than repay them for their philanthropic exertions, in ſnatching a fellow mortal from the gloomy confines of the grave.

Reflecting on the great good already done, and what may ſtill be accompliſhed by the inſtrumentality of the Royal Humane Society, eſpecially to that moſt uſeful body of men, ſailors, who are ſo much expoſed to danger by the watery element, I could not help breaking out into the following lines, with which I beg to conclude this Addreſs.

How many tars, who plough the ſtormy deep,
Thoſe hardy guardians of our fav'rite iſle,
Who nightly watch, while landmen ſoundly ſleep,
And ſhare of ſtorms and war the dreadful toil.

How many tars, have been to life reſtor'd!
To King, to country, and Society!
To weeping children, and their wives ador'd,
By thy bleſt means, O ſweet Humanity!

Long may thy influence traverſe far and wide,
The happy means the vital ſpark to ſave!
Long may thy power explore th' involving tide,
And ſnatch dread victims from a wat'ry grave!

I am, Sir, &c.
JAMES SWAN.

Fleet-ſtreet, July 13, 1791.

ALBANY, September 29.

With pleaſure we inform the public that the merchants of the town of Schenectady have entered into a reſolution, not to employ any waggon, after March next, which ſhall not have its wheels five feet from centre to centre. This moſt laudable reſolution, we doubt not, will be carried into execution with promptitude, and thereby render an eſſential ſervice to emigrants and others coming into this part of the country with carriages.

They have alſo ſet on foot a ſubſcription, to raiſe money for the purpoſe of altering the waggons of ſuch perſons as conceive themſelves unable to bear the expence. And on this occaſion, as on every other of a patriotic nature, the liberality of Daniel Campbell, Eſq; was conſpicuous, and does him much credit.

MIDDLETOWN, October 1.

The managers of the New-Haven Wharf Lottery, have unexpectedly received information from abroad, of a conſiderable number of tickets yet unſold. This renders it neceſſary for them (in order to anſwer the deſign of the lottery) to adjourn the drawing to Monday, the 17th of October next, at which time the drawing will poſitively re-commence, and continue without interruption until finiſhed.

The numbers already drawn, both prizes and blanks, will be publiſhed immediately, in hand-bills, and next Friday may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe in this city.

BURLINGTON, October 4.

This is to certify whom it may concern, that the committee of the old Maryland money expects to proceed in a very ſhort time, in the recovery thereof, and all thoſe who have ſigned a former ſubſcripſion, in the hands of William Cowperthwait, are deſired to bring in an explicit account of the number of Dollars, and dates thereof within two weeks, and pay at the rate of five ſhillings for every hundred dollars, otherwiſe they will be utterly excluded: and all thoſe who have a mind to join the committee within that time, are deſired to bring in their ſubſcriptions, either to William Craig, Eſq. John Drinker, or any other of the committee in Philadelphia, or William Cowperthwait of New-Jerſey.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

We are informed by a correſpondent, who has received the lateſt intelligence from Portugal, that every precaution is taken by government to prevent a revolution. Several Frenchmen and ſome Portugueſe, were apprehended and confined for ſpeaking too freely on the ſubject of Politicks.——Accounts from Spain ſtate, that proclamations had been publiſhed, warning all foreigners to take an oath of alleigance to his Catholic Majeſty, or quit the kingdom within a very ſhort time. The Count Florida Blanca had declared to the French Miniſter at the court of Madrid, that the alliance between the kingdoms of France and Spain was no longer in exiſtence. Great quantities of arms and ammunition were forwarded daily to the frontiers of France, and it was the general opinion at Liſbon that hoſtilities would immediately commence, and that the King of Sardinia and the Emperor would join the Spaniards.

By the Engliſh Packet, arrived at New-York, accounts are received from Europe to the 12th of Auguſt.—The Engliſh papers contain numerous reports relative to a counter-revolution in France, among others, that the Swiſs Cantons have complained to the National Aſſembly of their troops being paid in affignats inſtead of caſh, as was formerly the caſe———The Diet of the Cantons have alſo forbid their troops to take the new oath decreed by the National Aſſembly—That the refugees are leaving Bruſſels daily; and that ammunition and warlike ſtores are continually tranſporting to Mons, Luxemburgh and Tournay.

Every appearance on the continent of Europe indicates peace—His holineſs the Pope has congratulated the King and Republick of Poland on their New Conſtitution.

The code of laws framed under this conſtitution, is to be called the code of Staniſlaus—they went into operation the 5th July.

Dr. Franklin's Life is advertiſed in the London papers as being in the preſs, and ſhortly to be publiſhed. An event much deſired.

50,000l. of American final ſettlements ſome weeks ſince, were ſold in London, a few at 14s.

A gentleman arrived at Boſton from England, informs, that a peace had actually taken place between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; and that, in conſequence, the Britiſh fleet, had been out of Commiſſion, and the ſeamen paid off and diſcharged.

Extract of a letter from the maſter of a veſſel at Cape-Francois, to his owners in this city, dated Sept. 18.

"I take this opportunity by a brig bound to Philadelphia, to imform you I am ſtill lying here with my cargo on board, as well as all other veſſels loaded with American produce. They will neither buy our cargoes, nor let us go out of port. We have not ſold 20 barrels of flour ſince I have been here. The merchants I am conſigned to are conſtantly out fighting the Negroes. This afternoon went out a large body of troops in order to make a general attack to-morrow on the Negro camp, which is from 8 to 10,000 men. When we ſhall get away from here God only knows. There is no truſting any body for ſixpence. No articles of proviſion will ſell. Caſh is kept cloſe.

Extract from another letter of the ſame date.

"The Negroes are deſtroying and burning every thing before them. To-morrow an army of two thouſand men is to go out to the plains to attack the Negroe camp in our neighbourhood.—We hope it will be ſucceſsful. By keeping watch and patrole, we have prevented the Negroes from attempting any thing againſt this place. We are ſecure from any danger at preſent."

Extract from another letter of the ſame date.

"I dropped you a line, on guard, the other night by Capt. Green. Since which the blacks have continued their ravages; they have burnt and deſtroyed almoſt every ſugar plantation in that part of the Iſland. When theſe devaſtations will ceaſe, is as uncertain as it was on the firſt day of the inſurrection. A total ſtagnation of buſineſs, and an impoſſibility of collecting a farthing of ſpecie, are amongſt the calamities thatattend this barbarous rebellion. Perſonal ſafety in the town is not yet endangered; you need therefore be under no apprehenſion on that ſcore."

From the Kentucky Gazette of Auguſt 17.

The Kentucky Volunteers, under the command of General Wilkinſon, have returned crowned with ſucceſs. They marched near two hundred miles from the Ohio, into an Indian country, killed ten warriors, took thirty-five priſoners, burnt two towns, and deſtroyed near five hundred acres of growing corn on the Oubaſh, (with the loſs of two men only, and one very ſlightly wounded) and returned again to the Ohio, in twenty-two days. The priſoners will be at George-Town this day, on their way to Fort-Waſhington.

A Volunteer expedition, under the command of Brigadier General Charles Scott, will rendezvous at George Town (Craig's Mill) on Thurſday the 8th day of September next, with thirty days proviſion, in order to go againſt the common enemy. The expence of this expedition is not to be defrayed by the general government, unleſs ſervices ſhould be rendered which, in the eye of Congreſs, may be thought deſerving of ſome compenſation.

Fort-Waſhington, Auguſt 3, 1791.

Great liberties having been taken with General Harmar's reputation, relative to the expedition againſt the Omee towns, and being informed that much of the calumny ſpread upon this occaſion was invented in Kentucky—he gives this

PUBLIC NOTICE,

THAT, in the courſe of this month, a Court of enquiry will convene at this Fort, for the inveſtigation of his conduct. Such perſons in Kentucky as have been actively malignant, and have roundly aſſerted as truths, things intended to ſap his good name, are hereby invited and challenged to avail themſelves of the opportunity to produce their proofs, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be conſidered by every honeſt man of honour, as calumniators, deſigning knaves, and malevolent members of Society.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

The Editor has been favoured with the following intelligence from Marblehead, by Richard Harris, Eſquire, Collector of the ſaid port.

Capt. Hooper left Bilboa the 9th of Auguſt laſt, and brings the following intelligence: That during his ſtay at Bilboa, ſeveral veſſels arrived there from Great Britain, all agreed uniformly in the following particulars: That the courts of Great Britain and Spain had combined together to make war on France, for the purpoſe of compelling her to reinſtate the French Monarch on his throne; that a hotter preſs was never known; and every other preparation for war, which was univerſally believed would be declared in form. Captain Hooper, on his outward paſſage, in the Bay of Biſcay, ſpoke two Spaniſh frigates, two armed brigs, and one large tranſport ſhip (the latter of which was full of ſoldiers) from Cadiz, bound to St. Sebaſtian: The principal merchants, as well as every other rank of the people of Bilboa, had no doubt but that a war was inevitable. He left the brig George, Capt. Hubble, from Philadelphia, in Bilboa.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS

Of the late Diſturbances at St. Domingo, received from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, in a letter to his friend in this city.

Cape-Francois, Wedneſday evening, Aug. 24.

YESTERDAY morning the Volunteers were all ordered out by order of the Aſſembly, who convened at an early hour. I was not acquainted with the caſe tillt near 9 o'clock, at which time a draft from every company was made, together with a large party of the Cape regiment, to march immediately to the plains, and but a few miles from town, where it ſeems the Negroes of a number of plantations had rebelled, aſſembled in a body, and killed the Overſeer of one plantation, and a gentleman belonging to this town. In the afternoon reports began to circulate, and the alarm became general. Several thouſands of the Negroes had aſſembled, and committed ſome ravages by burning ſeveral habitations, which they continued doing all laſt night, in ſpite of the troops which went out to ſtop their depredations. Many Negroes were yeſterday killed, indeed all that could be met with. This morning a reſpectable re-inforcement were ſent to the body which marched yeſterday. I have not yet heard whether the inſurrection is quelled---but the damage already ſuſtained is immenſe. Upwards of 30 habitations are already deſtroyed. To what length they will carry their rage God knows. To night, no doubt, many more habitations will be deſtroyed. A gentleman living within a few doors of us was this morning brought in dead. Planters, with their wives and children, are every minute arriving, who bring accounts of continued diſtreſs and deſtruction.

The cauſe of this dreadful inſurrection I dare not conjecture; but it is ſaid, the tyranny of ſome of the Overſeers is not the leaſt of the cauſes. A plot to burn the town and the ſhipping in the road, has been diſcovered, and which was to have been attempted the night before laſt. Many will be the ſacrifices before the buſineſs ends, and doubtleſs the conſpirators of ſo infernal a piece of work, will ſoon meet their juſt reward. Some are taken up on ſuſpicion of ſupplying the incendiaries with the means, and ſome have been caught in attempting to execute the infernal project.

Nothing has been done in town theſe two days, but keeping the volunteers and militia in arms, and every ſtore and ſhop is obliged to be kept ſhut. In fine, all is fear, ſuſpicion, jealouſy! and every one has an intereſt in watching even the looks of the people of color.

Sunday, Auguſt 28.

Since writing the forgoing, numerous have been the moſt cruel murders and maſſacres,----and numberleſs plantations, with the buildings and crops, deſtroyed by fire.——From the quay is an extenſive view of a vaſt plain, bounded by a ridge of mountains, about 8 or 10 miles diſtant. The length of the plain I have not aſcertained, but it may be about 30 miles. No longer than Monday laſt, this great ſpace was filled with beautiful villas, elegant ſeats, and nearly the whole covered with ſugar cane; the greateſt part of which are laid and now laying in aſhes. Almoſt the whole is deſtroyed!---If the infernal devils were content with this deſtruction, it would be happy for the Coloniſts; but they add the cruelty of ſavages to their incendiary conduct, inhumanly murdering all the whites they catch, ſparing neither age nor ſex.---I cannot enter into particulars; it would take more time than I have to ſpare.---Suffice it to ſay, that our troops are not able to check the ferocity of the Blacks, who are continually increaſing in numbers. As many as 5,000 are aſſembled in a body, about 6 miles from town, and now and then the artillery has a chance to throw a few ſhot among them. Upwards of a thouſand have already been killed on different plantations, and in different manners. If any are taken, they are commonly put to death on the ſpot.

Since the commencement of the inſurrection great numbers have been brought priſoners to town, a few Mulatoes, and the reſt Negroes. If the priſoners did not walk ſo faſt as their guard, they would be pricked with bayonets to quicken their pace. In a few inſtances the priſoners have been killed in the ſtreets, not being able to avoid the rage of the people, which follows a priſoner till he ceaſes to live. Yeſterday a ſhocking maſſacre of about fifty black priſoners was acted at the Champ-de-Mars. They were brought to town and ordered to be executed immediately at that place. They came to town in four or five parties, at different times of the day. Among them were ſome women, who, with the reſt, were either ſhot, or cut to pieces with ſabres. Indeed, my friend, I do not know where to ſtop in this horrible deſcription! and I mention theſe particulars juſt to give you an idea of this war of horror and carnage in which we are engaged!

The villages of Limbe and Port-Margot, ſituated on the other ſide of the mountains, at the back of the town, are burned, and all the inhabitants who could get off with their lives, are arrived here. Alas! to ſee beautiful girls, lovely women, with their children and infants, travelling the ſtreets without a ſhoe to their feet, juſt eſcaped from the flames of their dwellings! 'Tis too much! And yet I have ſeen all this and more, if it were neceſſary to mention.

Sunday evening, September 4th.

Since I laſt took up my pen, many are the depredations and murders committed by the Negroes. The diſtreſs of the Planters, in this part of the iſland, is general, and ſcarcely has a parallel. In addition to the places mentioned before as having been deſtroyed, Leomanade and L'Accul may be added, beſides numerous habitations and fields of cane.

Frequent are the ſkirmiſhes which happen between our troops and the Negroes. Great part of the latter are armed, and ſeveral hundreds of them mounted on horſes. The Negroes are always defeated, with many ſlain. But a few of the volunteers have been killed; perhaps not more than a dozen.

The chiefs of the inſurrection have been ſecured—upwards of an hundred have been brought to town, and either ſhot or hung; ſome have been broken. An infernal plot the laſt week was diſcovered, which was to ſet fire to ſeveral parts of the town at the ſame time, and at a ſignal given, to commence the maſſacre of the whites. This is an abſolute fact, and the chief coonſpirator was this afternoon, wracked at the Place d'Aarme. The conſpiracy, moſt happily, was diſcovered on Wedneſday or Tueſday laſt, by overhearing the converſation of two Negroes who were concerned; who, on information being given, were arreſted, after one of them had cut his own throat.

Had I time, I might be able to give you many more particulars of this infernal buſineſs; but as I have not, a general account may ſuffice to give you ſome idea of our ſituation, though it is impoſſible it ſhould come near the truth. Judge ye, when not a ſtore has been opened theſe two weeks, but occaſionally, and no buſineſs done. Every citizen in turn mounts guard in the night.

Sunday morning, September 11th.

The embargo, which was laid on all veſſels at the commencement of our troubles, is taken off the Americans, and they may ſail when they pleaſe. In conſequence, I take the opportunity of ſending this letter by Capt. Watſon, who will ſail on Tueſday for Philadelphia.

I ſhall cloſe my account of the inſurrection with a few particular tranſactions which have occurred the week paſt. Two white men, and a number of blacks have been hung, ſome blacks ſhot, and many who have been brought to town will ſhare the ſame fate. On Thurſday 5 white men were brought to town from Gonaives, who had been detected there ſpreading falſe alarms, with intention to plunder. Eight others, on Friday were brought in, caught in the ſame buſineſs; and yeſterday two more were taken among the negroes, who had been aſſiſting them in burning ſome habitations the night before. The puniſhment of theſe whites will, no doubt, be ſevere, if found guilty upon evidence.

Friday in the evening we had a heavy rain, and the Negroes, taking advantage of this circumſtance, made an attempt to croſs the bridge at Haut-du-Cap, where our army is encamped, but were repulſed with fixed bayonets, the troops not being able to fire becauſe of the rain. In the morning about 20 were found dead on the ſpot where the action happened.

Since the beginning of the inſurrection, all the American Captains have enrolled themſelves and do duty every night upon the bay. Four Captains at a time and generally one man from every veſſel form a reſpectable *corps-de-garde*. On Friday night laſt the Governor ſent a very polite letter to the Commander of the American Guard, while on duty, with a requeſt that 12 men might be ſpared to man a ſchooner for an expedition in the morning (yeſterday) to L'Acul, with intention to bring off ſome cannon and ſtores depoſited there, and which it was feared would fall into the hands of the Negroes. The requeſt was granted, and the number immediately obtained from the guard then on duty, with Capt. Lillibridge as the officer. In the morning they ſailed, in company with a ſloop of war. They have not yet returned; and it was reported in the evening that the Negroes had got two 24 pounders mounted, which kept playing upon the ſloop, and prevented their effecting the object of the expedition. I mention this only as a report; I will not aſſert it.

We are every day expecting ſuccours from Jamaica. The letters of our Aſſembly to the Governor and Aſſembly of that iſland, requeſting a ſupply of troops, are publiſhed in ſome of the papers which I ſend you.

At preſent our fears for the ſafety of the town are ſubſided, and every exertion making to quell the inſurrection, and for putting a ſtop to the depredations of the blacks. The volunteers have been continually upon duty, who go to the camp in rotation, and are relieved every two or three days from thoſe in town. In general they are very much harraſſed by the intenſe heat. The free Mulattoes and Negroes are all armed by the government, and in many inſtances have behaved bravely againſt the Negroes.

In the ſituation of affairs at preſent, it is next to impoſſible to tell when the troubles will end. The Negroes keep themſelves embodied in different places, and when attacked, they immediately fly and ſcatter. This method of theirs harraſſes our troops in ſuch a manner that, without effecting any thing eſſential, they get quite worn out, and are obliged to be immediately relieved. In fine, if I may be allowed to hazard a conjecture, it appears, that ſeveral months will elapſe before the inſurrection will be quelled, and it will require years to reinſtate this part of the colony in the flouriſhing ſituation that it was in 3 weeks ago.

Tueſday, September 13.

An expedition is on foot againſt the Negroes, who are embodied at L'Acul and Haut-du-Cap. 1000 men are to be employed; and the Governor has again requeſted the aſſiſtance of 60 American ſailors. This expedition, if conducted with prudence and judgment, may prove deciſive. The Negroes have gathered ſpirits, and ſome how or other, it is ſaid, they are clandeſtinely ſupplied with military ſtores. I hope when I return to America, which will be in a few days, to be able to bring you an account of peace and tranquility being reſtored.

Letter from the Preſident of the General Aſſembly, to the Governor of Jamaica.

Cape-Francois, Auguſt 24, 1791.

SIR,

The General Aſſembly of the French part of St. Domingo, ſenſibly affected with the calamities which deſolate the iſland, have voted a deputation to your Excellency, to deſcribe to you the various evils under which it labors. Our poſſeſſions are become a prey to the flames. Our Negroes up in arms have embrued their hands in the blood of our brethren. To ſave the wreck of our fortunes, already half deſtroyed, the moſt ſpeedy aſſiſtance is neceſſary. Shut up within our walls, we protect our perſons, until the arrival of that aſſiſtance which we ſolicit at your hands.

The General Aſſembly entreat your Excellency to take into conſideration the detail which will be given you by Mr. Bugnet, one of their Members, whom they have appointed to preſent you their requeſt. He will deliver you our conſtitutional act.

I have the honor to be, with the moſt cordial and brotherly affection, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) Pl. de CADUSCH, *Preſident.*

Letter from the Preſident of the General Aſſembly, to the Members of the General Aſſembly of Jamaica.

Cape-Francois, Auguſt 24, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

"The meaſure of the misfortunes of St. Domingo is filled: In a ſhort time this delightful country will be but a heap of aſhes. Already the Planters have bedewed with their blood the land which they had fertilized with the ſweat of their brow: at this moment, the flames are conſuming thoſe productions, which were the glory of the French empire. Principles, deſtructive of our property, have kindled a flame amongſt us, and armed the hands of our own ſlaves. Philoſophy, which is the conſolation of mankind, has reduced *us* to deſpair.

"Bereft of aſſiſtance, and reduced to the laſt extremity, St. Domingo looks for friends and protectors in all her neighbours. We will not remind you of your intereſt, that is expoſed to danger from the ſpirit of philoſophy, which is the cauſe of our misfortunes, and which, being equally inimical to your ſyſtem, would plunge you into the ſame misfortunes, if the crime were once completed, without hope of reparation. We will only call upon that generoſity, which is the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of your nation.

"We freely call upon you for aſſiſtance; and we do it with confidence.

"Inſpired with theſe ſentiments, the General Aſſembly of the French port of St. Domingo have determined to depute Mr. Bugnet, one of their Members, to preſent you our requeſt.

"He will preſent to you our conſtitutional act, which eſtabliſhes our legal character of Repreſentatives of the people of St. Domingo.

"2. His nomination.

"3. The proclamation for ſoliciting aſſiſtance from all the neighbouring powers.

"I have the honor to be, with the moſt cordial and brotherly affection, gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) Pl. de CADUSCH, *Preſident.*"

A letter from Cape-Francois, to a mercantile houſe in this city, ſays, "A report is current here, that the Negroes at Port-au-Prince have revolted."

In the brig Betſey, Watſon, from Cape-Francois, came paſſengers, Monſ. GOBERT and family. This gentleman has had his plantations, houſes and cattle all deſtroyed, to the value of 20,000l. ſterling. His venerable age was not any protection againſt the depredations of the outrageous ſlaves.

We are informed, that Mr. ROBERT CARTER, of Nominy, (Virginia) has emancipated FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY TWO SLAVES—which, at the moderate rate of 50l. a piece, amounts to 22,100l.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GILLIAM CORNELL, late of Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

† ABRAHAM CORNELL, } Executors.
GILLIAM CORNELL, }

On Tueſday, the 18th inſtant, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on the Premiſes,

HORSES, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Ploughs, Harrows, a Sleigh, a Cleaning mill, a quantity of excellent Timothy Hay, and a variety of other articles. The Sale to be gin at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known,

Lower Dublin, Oct. 7, 1791. JACOB RUSH.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on the 17th day of November next.

A VALUABLE Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing 225 acres, in the townſhip of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, bounded by lands of John Hayhirſt, John Keith, Samuel Merrick, James M'Near, James Torbert, jun. and others; late the property of Robert Whitacre deceaſed. There are on the ſaid premiſes, 130 acres of good plow-land, 20 acres of meadow, the reſt well timbered, and the whole well watered. Likewiſe, on ſaid premiſes are two dwelling houſes, barns, ſtables, and other out-houſes, and two bearing orchards; it is occupied at preſent in two farms, but will be ſold altogether or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

N. B. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, on ſaid day, where the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by

† WILLIAM ATKINSON, } Executors.
DAVID JOHNSON, }
ROBERT MERRICK. }

To all Concerned,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the owners and proprietors of the meadows and marſhes on Cedar Swamp creek, in the townſhip of Great Egg-Harbour, in the county of Glouceſter and ſtate of New-Jerſey, do intend to petition the Legiſlature of ſaid ſtate at their next ſitting, for a law to enable them to bank the creek acroſs and ſtop out the tide from overflowing the ſaid meadows.

Oct. 6, 1791. § RICHARD SOMERS, in behalf of the owners.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 19th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 9 years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before with old ſhoes, ſteel toed, ſmooth: He is a natural trotter, but has been brought to a ſlow travel by women riding him; no white on him, except ſome ſmall ſaddle marks, black mane and tail, his mane remarkably thin, and the back part of his mane is worn off with the collar, he has a high neck, a little hollow between the forehead and noſe, his fore part or wither rather low in proportion to his hind parts; no brand or other mark; he is a tractable tiller, ſingle or double; a good draught horſe in either waggon or cart, and was in full fleſh when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, paid by

September 21, 1791. h p CHRISTIAN PETERMAN, in Marple townſhip, Delaware county.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the enclоſure of the ſubſcriber, living near the Croſs Roads, in New London townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the night of the 23d of September, a very dark brown MARE, 14 hands and a half high, nine years old, a natural trotter, has a large mane and long fore-top, a ſmall white ſpot on her forehead, intermixed with ſome black hairs, her mane hangs moſt on the off ſide, ſtraight limbed, ſhod before, and was in good order when ſhe went away. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, September 27, 1791. A. M.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Wells, ſeconded by Mr. Carpenter, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas, during the laſt ſeſſion, a reſolution was agreed to, authoriſing the Governor to invite propoſals for making a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, or any part thereof, for which purpoſe no propoſals have yet been received; and it being doubtful whether any ſuch propoſals will be made, unleſs the courſes of the ſaid road ſhall be firſt deſignated: Therefore

Reſolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authoriſed to appoint three commiſſioners, to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, to the borough of Lancaſter, by courſes and diſtances, as near to a ſtraight line as the nature of the ground and other circumſtances will admit; and alſo to view and lay down in a general plan, the great roads at preſent leading from the ſaid city to the ſaid borough, with topographical obſervations thereon, having reference to the practicability and comparative circumſtances neceſſary to making turnpikes on the ſaid preſent and propoſed roads, in which expence and materials ſhall be attended to, together with plans of the ſurveys, and a profile of the ſaid road or roads, and to make report thereof to the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion. After which he ſhall invite propoſals from individuals, or companies, who may be willing to undertake the ſaid road on the principles of a turnpike, which propoſals ſhall be ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Marple townſhip, late in the county of Cheſter, but now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres. On this place are, a ſtone houſe and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a log barn, ſtabling, and other out houſes. There are about 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 4 or 6 more can be made, about 60 acres of woodland, well timbered, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and the reſt good arable land. There is an excellent ſtream of water runs through this place, which has never yet failed in the drieſt ſeaſons; and the ſituation of the ground favours the erection of a mill upon it, with a fall of upwards of twenty feet. A good title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to Samuel Vanleer, the proprietor, at Reading Furnace, in Eaſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Dr. Benjamin Vanleer, in Eighth-ſtreet, or Peter Thomſon, Conveyancer, No. 34, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. The above farm has water in every field, and adjoins the farm late of Doctor Bernhard Vanleer, deceaſed. *

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Allentown, a certain MICHAEL SLUSSER, a Taylor by trade, ſlender made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears his hair tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Sluſſer ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

June 22, 1791. ‡ JACOB GONGAWARE, Conſtable.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Faſion townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 1ſt inſtant, a ſmall red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. MARTHA DAVIS.

September 16th, 1791. *

Rollin's Ancient History.

New-York, September 26, 1791.

Propoſals for Printing by Subſcription,

in one large volume folio, (to be illuſtrated with a variety of maps, plans, &c. deſcriptive of the ſubject treated of)

THE ANCIENT HISTORY

Of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Aſſyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Perſians, Macedonians and Grecians.

By Mr. ROLLIN, late Principal of the Univerſity of Paris, Profeſſor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and Member of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres.

(To be completed in 36 numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each.)

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This extenſive work will be compriſed in 36 numbers, but if it ſhould exceed that quantity, the ſurplus will be given to ſubſcribers gratis.

II. Each number will contain five ſheets of cloſe printed letter preſs, price a quarter dollar.

III. The work will be printed on a fine paper and a new type.

IV. It will be begun the 1ſt of May, 1792, if ſufficient encouragement offers, and one number will be printed every week, and delivered to ſubſcribers ſtitched in blue paper.

V. Such gentlemen as will intereſt themſelves in procuring encouragers to this Work of *real Merit*, ſhall receive one copy gratis, for every twelve ſubſcribers they may obtain, and bookſellers and printers the uſual allowance.

† Subſcriptions received by the publiſhers, Hodge and Campbell, at their reſpective book-ſtores; in Philadelphia, by Robert Campbell, Thomas Dobſon, Joſeph Crukſhank, William Young and Francis Bailey.

The Publiſhers, ever deſirous of propoſing to the public works that will be of general uſe and advantage to ſubſcribers, feel a pleaſing ſatisfaction in now offering to the citizens of the United States, a WORK, that for upwards of thirty years, has been univerſally read and ſtudied by the merchant and mechanic, as well as by profeſſional characters; and ſtill more general would its circulation have been, had not the enormous price of the Britiſh editions precluded thoſe in moderate circumſtances from becoming purchaſers. The preſent mode of publication, however, perfectly obviates that difficulty, as every man, who is barely above poverty, can eaſily ſpare the ſmall ſum of two ſhillings per week; eſpecially when he keeps in view the pleaſing proſpect of enriching his Library with the *moſt valuable Hiſtory* of ANTIQUITY ever printed in the Engliſh language.

Trenton, 9th Month (Sept.) 1, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in general, and in particular to the Subſcribers to the edition of the Holy Scriptures now printing by Iſaac Collins, at Trenton, that he expects it will be finiſhed by the firſt day of the tenth month (October) next. He wiſhes that all who mean to become ſubſcribers, or who hold ſubſcriptions, would ſignify the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, agreeably to the original propoſals, as the price muſt be increaſed to non-ſubſcribers. The great expence attending the execution of this work, and the advantages derived from receiving part of the money in advance, make a difference of price in favour of ſubſcribers juſt and reaſonable. The Editor hopes the propriety of this meaſure will be apparent, eſpecially when, in this advanced ſtage of the work, he gives general and timely information, that all who are deſirous may not only have the pleaſure of promoting the undertaking, but reap the advantage of becoming ſubſcribers.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Lying on the navigable river Potowmac and its branches.

SEVERAL conſiderable and valuable Farms near the head of Monocaſy river, Frederick county, Maryland, where the ſoil is well known to be excellently adapted for farming, with good meadow, and within 40 or 50 miles of Baltimore. Upon one of which farms, beſides a convenient dwelling houſe and other buildings, is a valuable merchant mill with two water wheels, and a ſaw mill, upon a conſtant ſtream, and conveniently ſituated, in the middle of one of the healthieſt and fineſt grain countries in America, which renders it an agreeable and profitable eſtate. From one to two thouſand acres will be ſold with the improvements, and, if agreeable to the purchaſer, a few Negroes, work-horſes, ſtock, farming utenſils, &c.

One thouſand acres of excellent limeſtone land, lying in Waſhington county, about twelve miles from Hagar's town, being a healthy and elegant ſituation, on the river Potowmac, about two miles above William's Fort. On the premiſes is a tolerable two ſtory houſe, a commodious barn, and about 70 acres cleared.

About three thouſand acres of well timbered woodland, lying on and convenient to the Potowmac, about 6 or 8 miles above Bath. As an extenſive ridge of good iron-ore runs through this land, contiguous to which is a convenient ſcite for a furnace, within half a mile of the river, where every ſpecies of proviſions abound, at reduced prices, the iron buſineſs can no where be entered into with more flattering proſpects of ſucceſs; for as a conſiderable part of the lands are valuable only for the timber and vicinity to the river, they will be ſold at a trifling price, and therefore a very ſmall capital will be required.

Three lots, being a ſquare of nearly 400 feet, advantageouſly ſituated in George Town, contiguous to the Federal City, upon a part of which are erected the warehouſes of the eldeſt tobacco inſpection, renting yearly from £230 to £250 currency. Theſe lots will be ſold a great bargain, ſo as to yield above 7 per cent. on the capital, beſides ſupporting the buildings; and as only the interior or back parts are occupied by the warehouſes, two fronts, of nearly 400 feet each, being free to improve on, or leaſe out on ground-rent, from the riſing importance of this advantageous trading ſituation, it is reaſonable to preſume that this property may double its value in a few years. Indeed, the want of money being the ſole motive for offering landed property for ſale theſe times, the whole of it will be ſold greatly under value. Upon a half or a third of the price being paid on bargaining, or ſoon after, the reſidue will be taken in ſtated payments. Further particulars to be known of the ſubſcriber, living on Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Maryland, where it is croſſed by the great ſouthern road, leading from Pennſylvania to Virginia.

* NORM. BRUCE.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 16th, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe Man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway. He calls himſelf John Phillips, is about five feet eleven inches high, ſtout and well made, marked with the ſmall-pox, knock-kneed, had on a coarſe linen ſhirt and trowſers, home made, ſays that he came from Queen Ann's county, in Maryland. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away; elſe in ſix weeks, from the date of this advertiſement, he will be ſold for the ſame, by

* ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Pſalm-books, &c.

For ſale at CAREY, STEWART & Co's Store, No. 22, North Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

Where country dealers, and others, are ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

By late Arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull, Dublin and Greenock,

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received an extenſive aſſortment of Fall Goods, which they are now ſelling, on reaſonable terms, at their Store, No. 48, ſouth Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

STRIPED and roſe blankets, twilled point ditto, mottled and diaper rugs, low priced duffels, ſtriped and plain coatings, fine and coarſe cloths, plains, hunters, bearſkins, Welch plains and ſwanſkins, fearnoughts, linſeys, Kendal cottons, ſtrouds, flannels and baizes, womens' ſcarlet and drab cloaks, buff and ſlate coloured caſſimers, mens' and womens' worſted hoſe, mens' ſtout yarn ditto, plain and ribbed cotton ditto, faſhionable twilled white and ſtriped ditto, velverets and thickſette, fancy cords and royal ribs, ſtockinets and ribdelures, velvet and toilanet ſhapes, counterpanes and bedquilts, mohair and worſted pluſh, Iriſh linens 7-8 and yard wide, brown Drogheda ditto, Ruſſia ravens duck, printed cottons and calicoes, moreens and taboreens, durants and calimancoes, wildbores and camblets, ſhalloons and Joan's ſpinning, ſattinets and florentines, jaconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks, lawns and kentings, ſilk and thread gauzes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, printed linen and cotten ditto, mantuas, modes, ſattins, ſewing ſilks and twiſt, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

London and Briſtol PEWTER, tin-plates, Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, gunpowder, oznabrigs and ſacking, womens' calimancoe ſhoes, three ſtranded SEINE TWINE, beſt bright CARDWIRE, well aſſorted, Scotch CARPETS & CARPETING, &c.

Juſt arrived, and for Sale, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

A Quantity of excellent ſalted

CURRACOA HIDES.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1791.

Samuel & Thomas Shaw

HAVE juſt imported, by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, a large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale at their Store, the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, for caſh or the uſual credit, either by the package or piece.

October 1, 1791.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Sarah White, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and Cheſter County, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 15th day of October inſt. on the premiſes, preciſely at two o'clock in the afternoon, ——— a valuable

Plantation, or Tract of Land,

containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Williſtown townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas Garret, Enoch Melin, Lewis Williams, and others. There are on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three on the ſecond, with convenient fire places; a good barn of hewn logs, a ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring; 20 acres of good meadow, whereof 10 are watered with a conſtant ſtream, running near the door; a good apple orchard thereon; the remainder is good arable land, for paſture or grain, 150 whereof is cleared; there is alſo a quantity of good timber land.

Any perſon inclining to view the ſame before the day of ſale, may apply to Ralph Forreſter, living on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcribers, living near the ſame. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale; and an indiſputable title made to the purchaſer, by

JAMES GARRETT, }
JOSEPH GARRETT, } Executors.

N. B. The Premiſes may be entered on the 1ſt of April next.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Wedneſday night, the 28th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, is about 14 hands high, his hind feet white above the hoof, has long ſlender ears, a little head and carries it high, trots and canters very free, is ſaddle marked and galled, has a lump on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, which is expected to open by riding, branded on the near buttock ○ the ſize of a tea-cup. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

September 29, 1791. ¶ PETER CARE.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 18th inſtant, a ſtout ſorrel HORSE, four years old, about ſixteen hands high, a natural trotter, carries pretty well, has white in his forehead, uſually called a ratch, and, it is thought, has ſome white on one hind foot, a long tail, ſhod before, and has been uſed ſome in a team, and it is probable may retain the marks of the geers. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, and gives information to the owner, ſo that the horſe may be got again and the thief convicted, ſhall receive the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horſe only.

JOHN PEARSON.

Darby, Delaware county, Sept. 20, 1791. *

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th inſtant, a ſervant boy, named Lemuel Adams, about 19 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, ſlender made, browniſh hair, fairiſh complexion, rather hard of hearing, a good ſcholar for his years; had on a new tow ſhirt, trowſers of the ſame, half worn, lincey jacket with ſleeves, and an old rorum hat, but no ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH REEVE.

Manington, Salem county, 9th mo. (Sept.) 26, 1791.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. *

Jack and Lock-Smith.

CHARLES CECIL returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for paſt favours in the line of his buſineſs; and now informs them, that he carries on the buſineſs of a WHITE-SMITH in all its branches, in the upper part of Hugh Roſs's ſhop, in Dock ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets.

N. B. Jacks and Locks made on the beſt conſtruction, and Bells neatly hung. The price of bell-hanging will be proportionally cheap, according to the number of rooms in which bells are hung.

September 27, 1791. *

Glouceſter county, September 16, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the twentieth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Mary Hillman, inn-keeper, in Glouceſter townſhip and county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, attendance will be given by us, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land and cedar ſwamp, heretofore held in copartceny between Samuel Harriſon, Robert Blackwell, the deviſees of William Hugg, deceaſed, and the deviſees of Samuel Clement, deceaſed; at which time and place a diviſion of ſaid land and ſwamp will be proceeded to between the ſaid parties, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature of this ſtate, paſſed the 11th day of November, 1789. JOHN HIDER,
RICHARD CHEASMAN,
JOHN WARE.

†

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the 13th day of October next, on the premiſes, in purſuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, in and for Montgomery county,

A Certain Tract of Land, in Norriton townſhip, one mile from the town of Norris, containing one hundred acres of land, late the eſtate of William Coulſton. There are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, milk houſe, ſtill houſe, and other out houſes, twelve acres of excellent watered meadow, upwards of thirty acres of good woodland, and the remainder good plowland, under good fence.

This farm is well accommodated with ſeveral never-failing ſprings of excellent water, and with juſtice may be ſaid to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any other farm of its ſize in the neighbourhood. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſwine, a waggon, plow, harrow, geers,---farming utenſils, and houſehold urniture. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

EVE COULSTON, Adminiſtratrix,
EZEKIEL RHOADES, Adminiſtrator.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the owners and poſſeſſors of the marſhes lying on Stow creek, and the two branches thereof, in the counties of Salem and Cumberland, intend to preſent a bill to the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, at their next ſitting, to be paſſed into a law, to enable them to erect a bank and dam acroſs ſaid Stow creek, below the fork thereof, at or near a place called Long's landing, in order to ſecure the marſhes from the overflow of the tide.

6w EDWARD KEASBY,
Sept. 2, 1791. ELNATHAN DAVIS.

Newtown, Delaware county, Sept. 19th, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome weeks ago, two ſtray COWS; one red, with white under her belly and part of her face, the other black, with ſome white on each thigh, belly, and forehead. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove his or her property, pay charges, and take them away.

* JOHN FAWKES.

WHEREAS *ANN*, wife of the ſubſcriber, has *eloped from* my bed and board--I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS TATE, Mariner.

Philadelphia, September 23d, 1791. 3w

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Moyamenſing townſhip, treſpaſſing, a pale bay MARE, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a large wart on her cheek. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY NAGLEE.

September 24th, 1791. *

September 10th, 1791.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the foot of Cheſnut-hill, on the Bethlehem road, near the eleven mile ſtone, a ſorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 5 or 6 years old, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

* GEORGE HOCKER, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Cheyney, late of Thornbury townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, within ſix months from the date hereof, in order for ſettlement; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

JOHN H. CHEYNEY, }
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.

Septem. 11th, 1791. ¶

Salem, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Sept. 10, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway; he calls himſelf JAMES HERMAN, appears to be 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, middling black, has a full mouth, ſmall eyes, well limbed, walks ſtraight, has a large ſcar and bump on his left leg; has on a dark brown coat, blue jacket, ſtriped linen trowſers, fine ſhirt, and wool hat; pretends that he is a freeman, and that he came from Accomack county, in the ſtate of Maryland, about ſix weeks ago, and ſays that he is well acquainted with Col. Parmer, Capt. Sturgis, and John M'Clain, merchant. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out, in ſix weeks from the date of this advertiſement, for the ſame.

N. B. Said James plays well on the violin, and has a paſe ſigned William Downey, Accomack county, and ſtate of Maryland.

‡ ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }
DAVID STEWART, } Commiſſioners.
DANIEL CARROLL, }

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3203.]

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

Agreement between the White Citizens of Port-au-Prince and the Citizens of Color, September the 11th, 1791.

A Committee of the National Guard of the white citizens of Port-au-Prince, on the one part, And, on the other, a Committee of the National Guard of the citizens of color,—

Having, under the authority of decrees of this day and of the 9th inſtant, aſſembled in the public ſquare of the borough of La Croix-des-Bouquets, for the purpoſe of deliberating on the moſt effectual means of reſtoring unanimity between the citizens of every claſs, and of checking the progreſs, and preventing the conſequences of an inſurection, which equally threatens every part of the colony;—

The meeting, thus compoſed, having, in order to avoid the heat of the ſun, adjourned to the pariſh church of the ſaid borough, immediately proceeded to the nomination of a Preſident and Secretary, on each ſide.

The committee of the National Guard of Port-au-Prince nominated Mr. Gamot, as their Preſident, and Mr. Hacquet, as their Secretary: and the Committee of the National Guard of the citizens of color nominated Mr. Pinchinat their Preſident, and Mr. Daquin, jun. their Secretary.

The perſons nominated having reſpectively accepted the offices, and promiſed punctually and faithfully to diſcharge the duties annexed thereto,—

The citizens of color alleged, that the law paſſed in their favour, in the year 1685, had been deſpiſed and violated by the progreſs of a ridiculous prejudice: and that by the abuſive practice, and the miniſterial deſpotiſm of the former government, they were allowed but a very imperfect enjoyment of the benefit of that law:

That, at the moment when they ſaw the National Aſſembly formed, they foreſaw that the principles, which dictated the conſtitutional law of the ſtate, would neceſſarily produce a recognition of their rights, which were not the leſs ſacred, for having been long miſunderſtood:

That this recognition was made by the decrees and inſtructions of the 8th and 28th of March, 1790, and by ſeveral others, ſubſequent to thoſe periods; but that they had, with the greateſt grief, ſeen the white citizens of the colonies obſtinately oppoſe the execution of thoſe decrees (ſo far as they were concerned) by the unjuſt interpretation they put on them:

That beſides depriving them of the benefit of thoſe decrees, when they appealed to them, they were ſacrificed on the altar of prejudice, being expoſed to incredible abuſes of the laws and of the authority of government, ſo far as to be obliged to abandon their homes:

That, at length, no longer able to ſupport their wretched exiſtence, and being determined to hazard all events, for the ſake of acquiring the exerciſe of thoſe rights to which they were entitled by nature, and which were ſanctioned by the laws civil and political, they had united on Mount Charbonniere, and there taken up arms, on the 31ſt of laſt Auguſt, to put them in a ſtate of juſt defence: That the deſire of effecting a re-union of all the citizens without diſtinction, induced them to give a favorable reception to the Committee of the white men of the National Guard of Port-au-Prince; that they ſaw, with inexpreſſible ſatisfaction, the white citizens returning to the true principles of reaſon, juſtice, humanity, and ſound policy; that having every reaſon to truſt the ſincerity of their return, they will unite with the white citizens, in heart, mind, and intention, provided that the precious and ſacred laws of equality be the baſis and the reſult of all their operations,—that there be no other diſtinction, between them and the white citizens, but that which is neceſſarily produced by merit and virtue; and that brotherly affection, ſincerity, harmony, and concord indiſſolubly tie the bands which are reciprocally to bind them: they have, in conſequence, demanded the execution of the following articles, to which the white committee returned the anſwers ſubjoined to each.

Art. 1. The white citizens ſhall make a common cauſe with the citizens of color; and ſhall, by every means in their power, contribute to the literal execution of every point and article of the decrees and inſtructions of the National Aſſembly, ſanctioned by the King; and this, without reſtriction, and without allowing themſelves the right of interpretation,—conformably to the injunctions of the National Aſſembly, who prohibit the interpretation of their decrees.—*Agreed.*

2. The white citizens promiſe, and bind themſelves, never to oppoſe, directly or indirectly, the execution of the decree of the 15th of laſt May, which (as it is ſaid) has not yet been officially tranſmitted to this colony; to proteſt even againſt all proteſts and appeals contrary to the tenor of the ſaid decree, and alſo againſt all addreſſes to the National Aſſembly, the King, the eighty three Departments, and the different Chambers of Commerce in France, for obtaining a revocation of that beneficent decree. *Agreed.*

3. The citizens of color demand a ſpeedy convocation and opening of the primary and colonial Aſſemblies, by all the active citizens, on the terms of the 4th article of the inſtructions of the National Aſſembly, of the 28th of March, 1790. *Agreed.*

4. To ſend repreſentatives directly to the Colonial Aſſembly, and nominate repreſentatives choſen from among the citizens of color, who ſhall have a conſultative and deliberative vote, as well as the Repreſentatives of the white citizens. *Agreed.*

5. The ſaid white citizens and citizens of color, proteſt againſt all proviſional or other municipalities, and alſo againſt all provincial or colonial Aſſemblies;—the ſaid municipalities, and provincial and colonial Aſſemblies not being formed after the manner preſcribed by the decrees and inſtructions of the 8th and 28th of March, 1790. *Agreed.*

6. The citizens of color demand, on the part of the white citizens, an acknowledgment, that their preſent organization, their recent operations, and their taking up arms, had no other object or motive, than their individual ſafety, the execution of the decrees of the National Aſſembly, the claiming of their rights, which were diſavowed and violated, and the deſire of reſtoring public tranquillity by theſe means; that, in conſequence, they ſhall be declared not reſponſible for the events which have reſulted from their taking up arms; and that no action can, in any caſe, be brought againſt them, collectively or individually, on account of thoſe events; that it ſhall moreover be acknowledged that their taking up arms ſhall extend to the moment when the decrees of the National Aſſembly ſhall be punctually and formally executed; and, in conſequence, that the arms, cannon and warlike ſtores, carried off in the engagements which have taken place, ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of thoſe, who have had the good fortune, and come off victorious; that, nevertheleſs, the priſoners, (if any there be) ſhall be liberated by both parties. *Agreed.*

7. The ſaid citizens of colour demand, that, conformably to the law of the 11th of laſt February, and to remove every doubt reſpecting the ſincerity of the re-union about to take place, all proſcriptions ſhall ceaſe and be revoked from this moment; that all perſons who have been outlawed, or againſt whom judgment or condemnation has been paſſed, on account of the troubles that have exiſted in this colony ſince the commencement of the revolution, ſhall be recalled and put under the ſacred and immediate protection of the citizens at large; that their honor ſhall be reſtored by a ſolemn and authentic reparation; that proper ſteps ſhall be taken to ſecure the indemnities acquired by their baniſhment, their outlawry, and the decrees paſſed againſt them; that the confiſcation of their goods ſhall be taken off; and that reſtitution ſhall be made to them for all the effects which have been taken from them, whether in execution of judgments pronounced againſt them, or by force of arms. They demand that the preſent article ſhall be ſtrictly and religiouſly obſerved by all the citizens ſubject to the ſupreme council of St. Domingo, and eſpecially with reſpect to Meſſrs. Poiſſon, Deſmares, the brothers of Regnauld, and others included in the ſame judgment with them,—all the inhabitants of the pariſh of La Croix-des-Boquets, and alſo John Baptiſt La Pointe, an inhabitant of Arcahaye, againſt whom a ſevere judgment was obtained by a ſeries of perſecutions carried on againſt the citizens of color, and who, finding himſelf outlawed by the citizens of St. Marc, could not avoid making a juſt defence againſt a perſon who attempted to aſſaſſinate him, and who was in fact committing the act of aſſaſſination: the citizens of color reſerving to themſelves the right of making, at another time, and againſt whom it may concern, all proteſts and appeals relative to the judgments pronounced againſt Meſſ. Oger, Shavannes, and others included in the ſaid judgments,—and even now looking upon the ſentences pronounced againſt the ſaid gentlemen, as infamous, worthy of being held up as objects of execration to the preſent and future generations, and as being the fatal cauſe of all the misfortunes which afflict the northern province—— Agreed, ſo far as we are concerned.

8. That the ſecrecy of Epiſtolary Correſpondence ſhall be ſacred and inviolable, conformably to the national decrees.—Agreed.

9. The Liberty of the Preſs, ſaving reſponſibility, in the caſes determined by law——Agreed.

10. The citizens of color further demand, that until the punctual and literal execution of the decrees of the National Aſſembly ſhall take place, and until they can retire to their homes, the white citizens of the national guard of Port-au-Prince ſhall be bound to contribute toward furniſhing with proviſions the army of the citizens of color, during the whole time that they continue in action againſt the common enemies, and thoſe of the public good, and to facilitate the circulation of proviſions in the different quarters of the weſtern diſtrict.——Agreed.

11. The citizens of color further obſerve, that the ſincerity, of which the white citizens have now given them an unqueſtionable proof, will not permit them to be ſilent reſpecting the fears they entertain. They therefore declare, that they will never loſe ſight of the recognition of all their own rights, and of thoſe of their brethren in other quarters; and that they could not, without the greateſt grief and mortification ſee the re-union which is on the point of taking place at Port-au-Prince and other places of its dependency, ſuffer any obſtacles in the other parts of the colony. In ſuch caſe they declare, that nothing upon earth would be able to prevent them from joining ſuch of their brethren, as might (by a continuation of the former abuſes of the colonial government) find the recognition of their rights, and conſequently their happineſs impeded by any obſtacles thrown in the way—— Agreed.

After this, the aſſembly returned to the ſquare, and having taken the matter into conſideration, and maturely examined and diſcuſſed it,—and conſidering that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary to employ every means that can contribute to the happineſs of all the citizens, who are equal in their rights;——

That the re-union of the citizens of all claſſes can alone reſtore peace and tranquility, ſo neceſſary to the peace of this colony, which is at preſent threatened with the greateſt calamities;——

That the punctual and literal execution of all the articles of the decrees and inſtructions of the national aſſembly, ſanctioned by the king, can alone effect this reunion, ſo deſirable, in whatever point of view it is conſidered;

It has been reſolved; to wit: on the part of the white citizens, that they accede to all the articles of the preſent agreement;——

And, on the part of the citizens of color, that, in conſideration of the acceptance of all the articles of the preſent agreement, without reſtriction, they will, and in effect do unite with the white citizens, in heart, mind and intention, for the purpoſes of reſtoring peace and tranquility, of laboring in concert for the execution of the decrees of the national aſſembly, ſanctioned by the king, and of employing every means in their power, againſt the common enemy.

The white citizens, and the citizens of color, have reſolved, that, as this day is to extinguiſh all hatred, and to baniſh all diviſion from among the inhabitants of the colony in general, the citizens of color, belonging to Port-au-Prince, who, through a miſtaken puſillanimity, have not joined their brethren in arms, ſhall be comprehended in the general act of oblivion; that no reproach ſhall be made to them for their conduct; it being underſtood, that they are equally to participate in the advantages that are expected from this auſpicious reunion of all perſons and all citizens without diſtinction;——

Further, that, as equal protection ought to be granted to the ſex in general, the women of color, married or unmarried, ſhall enjoy it, as well as the married or unmarried white women; and that the ſame care and precautions ſhall be taken for their reſpective ſafety.

Reſolved, That this agreement ſhall be ſigned by the ſuperior officers of the national guard of Port-au-Prince.

Reſolved, That the preſent agreement ſhall be printed and publiſhed, and that authenticated copies of it ſhall be ſent to the national aſſembly, the king and the eighty-three departments, the governor of the colony, and all others whom it may concern.

Reſolved, That on Wedneſday next, the 14th inſt. the white citizens of Port-au-Prince, ſhall meet the citizens of color, in the pariſh La Croix-des-Bouquets; that, in the church of that pariſh the Te Deum ſhall be ſung, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as an act of thankſgiving for our happy union, that the battalions of Normandy and Artois, the corps of artillery, and the marine gentlemen in the king's or merchants' ſervice, ſhall be invited to appoint deputations to repreſent them at the ceremony, and that the inhabitants of La Croix-des-Bouquets, of Mirebalais, and other circumjacent places, ſhall be invited to attend, for the purpoſe of uniting their voices with ours, in offering up prayers for the general welfare.

Reſolved further, That three copies of the preſent agreement ſhall be ratified:—one to be lodged in the Archives of the ture municipality; another in the hands of the chiefs of the army of the citizens of color, and the third in the Archives of the national guard of Port-au-Prince.

Ratified Bona Fide, in the manner, and on the day, month and year above mentioned.

(Signed)
PINCHINNAT, Preſident,
DAGUIN, jun. Secretary of the Citizens of Color.
GAMOT, Preſident.
HACQUET, Secretary of the White Citizens.

Beſides eighty other ſignatures, which, for brevity's ſake, we omit.

SPEECH of Mr. GAMOT, Preſident of the Repreſentatives of the White Inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, to the Repreſentatives of the Army of the Citizens of Color.

GENTLEMEN,

AT length we bring you the words of peace. We no longer come *to treat with you*; we come not *to grant your demands*: we come, animated by the ſpirit of juſtice, authentically to recognize your rights, to induce you to look on the white citizens as friends and brothers, to whom our common country in danger invites, ſolicits you to unite yourſelves, to afford her a ſpeedy aſſiſtance.

We fully, and without any reſerve whatever, accede to the agreement, which you propoſe to us. Certain unfortunate circumſtances (with which you are no doubt acquainted) have cauſed us to heſitate for a moment; but our ſpirit has over-ſtepped every obſtacle, we have ſilenced petty prejudices, and the petty luſt of power.

May the day, when the light of reaſon has irradicated us all, be ever memorable! May it conſign to oblivion all paſt errors, obliterate all paſt injuries by a general forgiveneſs; and may we no longer contend with each other, but in love and in zeal for the good of the commonwealth!

Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory.

New-York, September 26, 1791.

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† Subſcriptions received by the publiſhers, Hodge and Campbell, at their reſpective book-ſtores; in Philadelphia, by Robert Campbell, Thomas Dobſon, Joſeph Cruikſhank, William Young and Francis Bailey.

The Publiſhers, ever deſirous of propoſing to the public works that will be of general uſe and advantage to ſubſcribers, feel a pleaſing ſatisfaction in now offering to the citizens of the United States, a WORK, that for upwards of thirty years, has been univerſally read and ſtudied by the merchant and mechanic, as well as by profeſſional characters; and ſtill more general would its circulation have been, had not the enormous price of the Britiſh editions precluded thoſe in moderate circumſtances from becoming purchaſers. The preſent mode of publication, however, perfectly obviates that difficulty, as every man, who is barely above poverty, can eaſily ſpare the ſmall ſum of two ſhillings per week; eſpecially when he keeps in view the pleaſing proſpect of enriching his Library with the *moſt valuable Hiſtory* of ANTIQUITY ever printed in the Engliſh language.

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By the Ships Pigou, from London, and Roebuck, from Briſtol, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, September 1.

Lieutenant Governor Simcoe will embark for Quebec, in the Triton frigate, the end of September. He is inveſted by government with very extenſive powers, to open commercial negociations with the adjoining Indian nations. A city is likewiſe to be immediately founded on a centrical ſpot, which is only marked at preſent by a few ſtraggling cottages.

Thoſe who have Proteſtant relations and connexions in Spain have been very much alarmed for their ſafety ever ſince the news of the late edict reached this country, and the Gazette of Tueſday laſt has ſerved rather to confirm than allay their fears, the ſatisfaction promiſed to Meſſrs. Keith and M'Donald depending wholly on the governor of Alicant not being able to prove his charge againſt them. What is to become of thoſe, whoſe ſufferings, from want of friends, may never be publicly known?

Yeſterdy Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. and Sir George A. W. Schuckburg, Bart. attended by Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, were introduced to the King in the great Council-chamber at St. James's by Mr. Secretary Dundas, when Sir Robert preſented his Majeſty with two addreſſes, the one from the inhabitants of the county of Warwick, and the other from the Diſſenters of the town of Birmingham, thanking his Majeſty for the care himſelf and his Miniſters had ſhown, in preſerving the peace and protecting his loyal ſubjects of that town, at a time when the whole place was in the moſt alarming ſituation. Both addreſſes were received moſt graciouſly.

It was yeſterday reported in town from reſpectable authority, that the French Nobleſſe intimated to the Princes at Coblentz, that if they did not make a ſtand, if ſome meaſures were not immediately adopted, if ſome object was not propoſed to which their endeavours might be directed with a probability of ſucceſs, there remained for them no alternative, but to return to their country, and take the oaths.

The Foreign Papers from Germany and Flanders all flatly contradict the deſign of the European Potentates joining againſt France, and aſſert, that ſuch reports are the works of the Ariſtocrates to ſee what effect they may have on the National Aſſembly.

Nothing can be more deſirable for this country at preſent than a ſtate of peace. Great as our reſources are, it muſt be confeſſed, that the accumulation of taxes, and the immenſe load of national debt, are ſuch as to render a temporary remiſſion from further occaſions of expence highly neceſſary. Happily our ſituation is ſuch as affords a pleaſing proſpect of a continuance of tranquillity: and it is not to be doubted but that Miniſters will profit by the advantage which we enjoy from the preſent ſtate of Europe.

To a third Memorial delivered by the Miniſters of the Kings of Great-Britain and Pruſſia, on the 23d of July, Count Oſterman, the Ruſſian Miniſter, ſent the following anſwer from the Empreſs:

"The Empreſs ſees with ſatisfaction, by means of a memorial delivered on the 22d of this month, by the Miniſters of their Majeſties, and the Kings of Great-Britain and of Pruſſia, that theſe Princes do ample juſtice to the moderation and equity of the conditions which her Imperial Majeſty propoſed, to pave the way for an accommodation with the Ottoman Court; and that they in conſequence are willing to recommend theſe conditions to the latter, and to endeavour to induce it to accept them in their true meaning and extent.

Seeing, in theſe intentions of their ſaid Majeſties, a perfect conformity with thoſe which her Imperial Majeſty has herſelf expreſſed, ſhe will aſſuredly neglect no meaſures which may depend on her, and which may contribute to the accompliſhment of the end propoſed, expecting with confidence, from the friendſhip and zeal which their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties expreſs, that they will uſe, in their endeavours to determine the Porte, all the activity and energy which the importance of the object, and the value they attach to it, require.

Every thing that can contribute to put a ſtop as ſoon as poſſible to a further effuſion of human blood, affecting her Imperial Majeſty as a party intereſted more particularly and more directly than any other Power, the alacrity with which ſhe will ſeize the moment in which ſhe can, without danger or inconvenience, agree to a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, ſo ſoon as ſhe ſhall be aſſured of the pure and ſimple acquieſcence on the part of the Turks to the baſis which ſhall be propoſed to them, cannot be doubted.

The interval of four months, propoſed in the note of the Miniſters of England and to Pruſſia, is a period more than ſufficient for the acceptation and acquieſcence of the Turks. Thus the completion of the work of peace will depend ſolely on the Ottoman Porte, and every delay and obſtacle, together with their conſequences, cannot but be aſcribed to it alone—however, her Imperial Majeſty, depending upon the efficacious ſolicitude which their Majeſties the Kings of Great Britain and of Pruſſia take upon themſelves to procure a happy termination to their interferences, forms a favorable preſage, and anticipates a pleaſure in teſtifying to them how much it will pleaſe her to ſee, in the accompliſhment of her wiſhes for peace, an opportunity to give them a new proof of her conſtant deſire to cultivate their friendſhip and confidence."

Strict orders are given to prevent perſons from delivering petitions to their Majeſties. All petitions to Royalty are to come through the hands of the Secretary of State.

The Plague, which has nearly ſpread itſelf over the Weſtern and Southern Coaſts of Anatolia, has commenced its ravages on the once celebrated city of Rhodes; it is alſo feared, ſymptoms of it have been obſerved at Cerina, in the Iſland of Cyprus.

In conſequence of the Britiſh ports having been ſo long kept open for the importation of corn, by order of the Privy Council, it is conjectured that there are at leaſt 30 000 quarters of foreign wheat at this time ware-houſed on the banks of the river Thames.

The following is Dr. Prieſtley's anſwer to the addreſs of the committee of the Revolution Society.

Tottenham, Auguſt 22.

"Dear Sir,

"I beg you would take my acknowledgments in the moſt reſpectful manner to the committee of the Revolution Society, for their very grateful addreſs to me."

"Our principles are entirely the ſame; and notwithſtanding all oppoſition, muſt prevail in this, as well as in other countries.—Violence is temporary, but truth is eternal.

"I am, dear Sir, your's ſincerely,

J. PRIESTLEY."

Peter Garrick, Eſq. the elder brother of the late juſtly celebrated David Garrick, ſtill reſides at Litchfield, where, though he has entered his 83d year, he enjoys a perfect ſtate of health and vigour of mind, which, added to his natural *gaite de cœur*, augur a ſingular inſtance of longevity.

The following are Copies of the Addreſſes from Birmingham, which were preſented to his Majeſty on Friday laſt:

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the High Bailiff, Clergy, and other principal Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the High Bailiff, Clergy, and other principal Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, deeply ſenſible of your Majeſty's paternal care of all your ſubjects, beg leave moſt humbly to approach your royal throne, with hearts full of gratitude for the recent inſtance of that care which your Majeſty graciouſly condeſcended to afford us during the late riots in this place, by commanding ſuch particular attention to be paid to our ſecurity, and directing ſuch ample relief for our neceſſities.

"Rejoicing alſo in every opportunity of teſtifying our loyalty to the beſt of Sovereigns, and our firm attachment to that noble fabric the Conſtitution of this country, the envy of all other nations, as it is the glory of our own; we cannot neglect this occaſion of pledging ourſelves to ſupport your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe, and to defend that happy Conſtitution both in Church and State, againſt every attempt to innovation, at the riſk of every thing dear to us."

To the KING.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign.

"WE, your Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenters in the town of Birmingham, beg leave to approach your Majeſty in a moment of ſerious affliction and concern, ariſing not only from our recent aggravated ſufferings, but from our painful apprehenſions leſt the calumnies of our enemies ſhould influence your Royal mind, and inſinuate ſuſpicions of our loyalty and affection.

"Aſſured not of our innocence alone, but of our unalterable attachment to your auguſt perſon, and to the ſucceſſion of your royal houſe; we reſpectfully claim your Majeſty's continued protection and favour, and beg leave moſt earneſtly to aſſure your Majeſty we have no thoughts of diſturbing the Conſtitution—We are the deſcendants of thoſe to whom (as the annals of our country will teſtify) the Revolution, which ſecured to your illuſtrious houſe the crown of theſe kingdoms was greatly indebted. The civil conſtitution of our country is our pride and our glory; which have been taught, from our infancy, to revere, and which we would die to preſerve. Indeed, Sire, though deeply afflicted by the late riotous devaſtations, and by the want of energy in the civil power, yet we ſpeak from hearts that are actuated by the love of law, of peace, of order, and good government. Senſible of your Majeſty's goodneſs, in the vigorous meaſures which have been adopted for ſuppreſſing the outrages, which a lawleſs banditti were ſpreading through this place and its environs, we offer you the warmeſt tribute of our gratitude, for the happy deliverance we have experienced, by the wiſdom of the meaſures planed by your Majeſty's Miniſters, and by the energy and promptitude with which they were ſo ſucceſsfully executed.

"We feel ourſelves deeply thankful to your Majeſty, for this very beneficial and deciſive inſtance of your royal attention; and likewiſe to your great goodneſs, in the meaſures which have ſince been adopted, for diſcovering and bringing to exemplary puniſhment, as well the inſtigators as the perpetrators of the late attrocious violences; and we firmly and dutifully rely upon your Majeſty for the continuance of it, as well as for the exerciſe of that candour and magnanimity, which will reſiſt the calumnies of our enemies, and continue to us that protection, favour, and confidence, to which we know ourſelves juſtly entitled.

"That your Majeſty may long reign in peace and glory; that your royal honours may for ages continue to deſcend to your lateſt poſterity; and that the happineſs of Britain may proſper and improve itſelf under their auſpicious influence, is the honeſt wiſh and fervent prayers of, Sir,

"Your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects."

At St. Peterſburgh, this 27th July, 1791.

The Bank yeſterday declared their reſolution of advancing the future payments on the Lottery tickets, at four per cent. intereſt.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

BERLIN, *Aug.* 16. The King of Pruſſia ſet out for the reviews in Sileſia on Sunday laſt.

BOSTON, October 8.

Several members of Congreſs have paſſed through this town ſince our laſt, on their way to Philadelphia.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Vice-Preſident of the United States and Lady ſet out from Braintree, for the ſeat of the Federal Government.

NEW-YORK,

October 17. Yeſterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a houſe in Chatham Row, occupied by Mr. Carrow, caught fire, and was ſoon nearly conſumed, together with a great part of the furniture. Happily, the exertions of the citizens prevented the fire from ſpreading.

We are aſſured by very creditable authority, that the report of Cape-Francois being ſet on fire the 19th ult. appears to be a mere fabrication. The people in that town were ſafe, and in daily expectation of ſeeing an end to the inſurrection, when the laſt accounts came away.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Armour, of the ſhip Grace, to the owners.

"*Amſterdam, Auguſt* 12.

"It was but the other day I informed you of expecting to ſail from this about the 20th, but it is now with much regret I muſt inform you of the unfortunate accident that has happened to the Grace. Yeſterday we received accounts from the Texel, of her taking fire about four o'clock of the day before, and was totally conſumed, but how it happened, I have not yet learnt, as I have no accounts from Mr. Henſhaw. It appears by accounts, that the fire was ſo rapid, that the people were with difficulty ſaved, with nothing but what they had on, and I am here in much the ſame ſituation, as my things were all on board before the ſhip left this. As ſoon as her cables were burnt, ſhe drifted on the hakes, and there burnt down to the waters edge. The ſhip had about two thirds of her cargo on board, when this moſt unfortunate accident happened."

Trenton, 9th Month (Sept.) 1, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in general, and in particular to the Subſcribers to the edition of the Holy Scriptures now printing by Iſaac Collins, at Trenton, that he expects it will be finiſhed by the firſt day of the tenth month (October) next. He wiſhes that all who mean to become ſubſcribers, or who hold ſubſcriptions, would ſignify the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, agreeably to the original propoſals, as the price muſt be increaſed to non-ſubſcribers. The great expence attending the execution of this work, and the advantages derived from receiving part of the money in advance, make a difference of price in favour of ſubſcribers juſt and reaſonable. The Editor hopes the propriety of this meaſure will be apparent, eſpecially when, in this advanced ſtage of the work, he gives general and timely information, that all who are deſirous may not only have the pleaſure of promoting the undertaking, but reap the advantage of becoming ſubſcribers.

*** Subſcriptions will be received until the laſt day of the twelfth month (December) next, by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Samuel Loudon and Edmund Prior, New-York; by David Weſt and Ebenezer Larkin, Boſton; by Joſeph Townſend, Baltimore; and by the Editor at Trenton.

To be ſold at public auction, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Friday, the 28th day of October inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following tracts of LAND, ſituate in the county of Weſtmoreland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, viz.

No. 1. A TRACT of 630 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, of warranted land, ſituate in Huntingdon townſhip, adjoining land of the late Dr. Morgan, Caſper Mirachel and others; on this tract are a log houſe and ſtable, between 50 and 60 acres cleared; is in general good, but ſomewhat hilly; it is ſurveyed and returned.

No. 2. A tract of 376 acres and 77 perches, with allowance, of warranted land, ſituate in the ſame townſhip, adjoining lands of Hans Tarr, Dennis Reardon and others; on it is a log houſe, and between 40 and 50 acres cleared. This tract is ſurveyed and returned, generally level, and of a middling quality.

No. 3. A tract of 101 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate in Roſtraver townſhip, adjoining the Youghioganey river; it is in general good land, but ſomewhat hilly, between 20 and 30 acres cleared, with a log houſe and ſtable thereon.

No. 4. A tract of 330 1-4 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate on the Youghioganey river, in Huntingdon townſhip; it is generally good rich land, but ſomewhat hilly; on this tract are a good ſquare log houſe, ſtore, log barn, ſtill-houſe and mill; between 50 and 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres of which is meadow.

No. 5. A tract of 217 1-2 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, and adjoining the Youghioganey river.

No. 6. A tract of 84 3-4 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Col. Hayes and others.

No. 7. A tract of 383 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate on Barren Run, in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining lands of Chriſtopher Hays and others.

No. 8. A tract of 411 3-4 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining lands of Thomas Johnſon and others.

No. 9. A tract of 100 acres of warranted land, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's creek, in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining lands of George Hayes and John Mallender.

No. 10. A tract of 32 acres and 150 perches of warranted land, with allowance, ſituate on the Youghioganey river, in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining land of John Stahl.

No. 11. A tract of 100 acres, part of a larger tract, ſold by the commiſſioners of the ſaid county to pay taxes, ſituate in ſaid townſhip.

No. 12. A tract of 28 acres and 123 perches, with allowance, ſituate in Huntingdon townſhip, adjoining lands of Samuel Handley and others.

No. 13. A tract of 320 acres and 6-10ths with allowance of patented land, ſituate on the firſt branch of Two-Lick creek, below the Croſſings of the Frankſtown path in the ſaid county. This tract is, in general, level, good land, with a good mill-ſeat.

No. 14. A tract of 370 acres and two tenths with allowance, ſituate in the forks of Plumb-creek, on a larger run emptying therein, in Armſtrong townſhip.

No. 15. A tract of 433 acres and allowance, adjoining the laſt deſcribed tract. Theſe two tracts are warranted, ſurveyed and returned.

No. 16. A tract of 268 acres and allowance, ſituate on the waters of Altman's run, on the weſt ſide of the Kittaning Path in Armſtrong's townſhip.

No. 17. A tract of 268 acres and allowance, adjoining the laſt deſcribed tract. Theſe two tracts are warranted, ſurveyed and returned.

The conditions to be made known at the time of ſale.

* JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

October 15, 1791.

Paxſon & Richardſon,

No. 10, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia:

Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, among which are,

Houſe and cabinet furniture;	Frying pans, ſpades and ſhovels;
Tradeſmens tools of moſt kinds;	Iron caſtings;
	Pewter aſſorted;
Braſs and Iron wire;	Buckles, buttons and ſleeve links, and a variety of other ſmall wares.

Alſo, oil, painters colours, window-glaſs, &c. &c.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the tenth of this inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, eight years old next ſpring, well ſet, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face, three white feet, about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid MARE, ſo that the owner may get her, ſhall have ſix dollars reward, paid by

JOHN SHOWALTER.

Trediffrin, Cheſter County, Oct. 12, 1791.

Northampton County, October 8th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, iſſued out of the court of Common Pleas of Northampton county, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of October next, at the court-houſe in the borough of Eaſton. The following tracts or parcels of land, ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Levers, Eſquire, deceaſed, viz. One tract of 255 acres, one other of 96 acres, and one of 37 acres, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, and county aforeſaid, near Colonel Jacob Strowd's, and between his plantation and the river Delaware, upon one of which there is a good farm of cleared land; one other tract of 150 acres, and one of 87 acres, near Col. Strowd's, on the road to Pocona, on one of which is 40 acres cleared; alſo one tract of 208 acres, adjoining the foregoing tract; one of 112 acres, one other of 233 acres, one of 100 acres, one other of 188 acres, one other of 90 acres, one other of 111 acres, and one other of 89 acres, between Jacob Brinker's mill, Jacob Strowd's and Jacob Levit's; one of 162 acres, one of 197 acres, and one of 288 acres, adjoining near Mr. James Shoholy's tract, in Upper Smithfield townſhip; one tract of 237 acres, one tract of 311 acres, and one of 299 acres, on the waters of Shoholy, and about four miles from Mr. James's tract; one tract of 321 acres, on Tobianna, on the Wyoming road; two tracts of 271 acres each, on the head branches of Big Buſhkill; one tract of 167 acres, one of 159 acres, and one of 141 acres, on the branches of Shoholy; one tract of 320 acres, and one tract of 310 acres, adjoining on a branch of Big Buſhkill; one tract of 96 acres, on the head branches of Middle Buſhkill; one undivided moiety or half part of 1020 acres, in ſundry tracts, on the branches of Shoholy, adjoining land of James Dinker; and one other moiety or half part of 1085 acres, on the head branches of Middle Buſhkill, in partnerſhip with Richard Footman; alſo the following tracts, near the Windgap, whereon conſiderable improvements are made, viz. one tract of 175 acres, one of 153 acres, one of 84 acres, one of 189 acres, and one of 310 acres, being the ſame plantation whereon the ſaid Robert Levers formerly reſided. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, and continue until the whole is ſold, by

* JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Moyamenſing township, treſpaſſing, a pale bay MARE, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a large wart on her cheek. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 24th, 1791. * HENRY NAGLEE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

RETURNS of the late General Election for the State of Pennſylvania.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

For the city of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, Thomas Fitzſimmons.

For the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, Frederick A. Muhlenberg.

For the counties of Cheſter and Montgomery, Iſrael Jacobs.

ASSEMBLY, &c.

For the city of Philadelphia, William Bingham, Richard Wells, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Myers Fiſher, Benjamin R. Morgan.

For the county of Philadelphia, Elias Boys, Blair M'Clenachan, Robert Hare, John Lardner, Thomas Britton.

Sheriffs, William Will, William Colladay.

County Commiſſioner, Thomas Hopkins.

For the county of Bucks, John Chapman, Gerardus Wynkoop, James Bryan, Ralph Stover.

For the county of Cheſter, Richard Downing, Caleb James, Samuel Evans, James Boyd, Benjamin Jacobs.

For the county of Berks, Charles Shoemaker, Paul Groſcop, John Ludwig, Nicholas Lutz, Baltzer Gehr.

For the county of Dauphin, John Hanna, Stacy Potts, Jacob Miley.

For the county of Montgomery, Cadwalader Evans, James Vaux, ——— Tyſon, ——— Davis.

For the county of Delaware, Nathaniel Newlin, Hugh Lloyd.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in this city, dated Sept. 17.

"I did myſelf the pleaſure of writing to you by the laſt opportunity, informing you of my arrival—Since which an embargo has been laid on all veſſels in this port, and the Cape, and no perſon dare go out of town, for fear of the mulattoes, who were encamped about three leagues from this town, 4000 in number—but on the 13th the whites made peace with them, and on the 14th the mulattoes gave the adverſary a dinner, and went to church and ſung Te Deum. The communication with the country is again open and I ſhall in a few days go into the country, and get the remainder of the ſugar.—168 or 9 plantations are deſtroyed, with all the ſugar, and at leaſt 20000 negroes. Twice has this town been threatened to be ſet on fire, and every one, for fear, kept up all night. At preſent all is quiet, but I think it will not laſt long, however, as the ſaying is, time brings forth all things.

"Sept. 19. A large body of negroes are within 40 miles of us, and I expect they will come towards this town and deſtroy all before them—every houſe has a caſk of water and lights before the door, for fear of the negroes in town ſetting fire to them—a ſtrong guard every night."

The following intelligence we have received by the brig Harmony, Captain Rogers, arrived here on Friday from Port-au-Prince:

September 10, 1791.

284 Plantations burnt.
94 Ditto totally deſtroyed.
169 Ditto of Coffee burnt.
154 Men killed.
48 Women killed.
18 Children murdered.
6 Plantations belonging to the Gattifit family deſtroyed.
6 Ditto at Limbay.
36000 Negroes revolted.
4000 Ditto returned.
About 8000 killed or otherwiſe deſtroyed.

Extract of a letter from Boſton.

"Our harbour is now full of ſhipping; among which is a large number of Engliſh veſſels—theſe are loading with lumber; this article is high and ſcarce; wood is now 16*s.* and riſing; butter eight-pence halfpeny; ſugars very dear; flour 33*s.* fine. Several veſſels are fitting out for the N. W. coaſt—Magree is going for four years; he has as good a ſhip of 160 tons as can be built; and well fitted for the buſineſs.

"Mr. ———, who lately arrived from France, informed me that the impoſitions on our oil, &c. in that kingdom, are occaſioned merely on account of there being no diſcrimination made between our allies, and thoſe not in alliance with us. They ſay —— Why ſhould we admit your commodities free of duty, when you make us pay the ſame as the Engliſh do?

"If Congreſs was to put 10 per cent. on all foreigners not in alliance, and appropriate the proceeds of ſuch a bounty for the encouragement of the whale fiſhery, it might prevent our beſt whalers going to France and England, to carry on and learn them the buſineſs; you may depend that this great article of commerce will in a few years be loſt to the United States.

"Mr. Jefferſon's report will, I hope, operate to produce ſomething that may counteract France and England, ſo far as their duties embarraſs the fiſheries."

On the 28th ult. nearly a third part of the houſes in the late flouriſhing town of Newbern, in North Carolina, fell a ſacrifice to Fire. The exertions of the inhabitants, in endeavouring to ſtop the progreſs of this deſtructive element, were truly conſpicuous, but unfortunately they were unprovided with fire-engines.—The wind was alſo high; and had the flames continued but a ſhort ſpace longer, not a ſingle building would have eſcaped. A general conſternation, as it may well be ſuppoſed, took place; at length it was ſuggeſted to have recourſe to an expedient, perhaps never before practiſed in this part of the world. A conſiderable number of barrels of gun-powder were placed in a houſe, which the flames were rapidly approaching. This houſe, by being blown up, inſured the ſafety of the reſt: by the mere heat of the fire, which ragged at the diſtance of 80 feet, flames were kindled in wooden tenements; and thus the ruin of the town would have been complete, had not fire been uſed for the purpoſe of extinguiſhing fire.

On Tueſday the 11th inſtant, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, was opened at York-Town, but on account of the general election being held throughout the ſtate on that day, it was adjourned till Wedneſday the 12th, when the court met at the Court Houſe, and having finiſhed the buſineſs, put an end to the ſeſſion.

It is with pleaſure we can inform our readers, that at this ſeſſion of the Federal Court, there were no matters of a *criminal* nature for offences againſt the laws of the United States brought before the Court, or the Grand Jury who were impannelled, ſworn and charged on that occaſion.

The ſhip Pigou, Captain Loxley, left the Downs Auguſt 29, and Scilly Sept. 11; the next day in lat. 49, 3, N. long. 11, 41, W. ſaw a large ſhip under jury mizen and topmaſt, and another ſhip keeping her company, under an eaſy ſail, and ſhewed Engliſh colours. September 15, in lat. 48, 41, N. long. 17, 40, W. ſpoke the ſhip Weſt Indian, from Dominica, for London, 45 days out; he informed us, that in lat. 38, 0, N. long. 30, 0, W. he met with a violent gale of wind, which continued 3 days, in which his ſhip made much water, and they were obliged to heave 170 hogſheads of ſugar overboard: and that they ſpoke a brig on the 14th, that ſaw a ſhip in diſtreſs a few days before. September 22, in lat. 44, 20, N. long. 42, 43, W. ſaw a ſnow ſtanding to the eaſtward under jury topmaſts. October 7, in lat. 37, 2, N. long. 69, 52. W. ſpoke the brig Betſey, Captain Clark, of Philadelphia, from Virginia for Liſbon, out five days, who in a gale of wind on the 4th inſtant ſhifted her cargo, and lay on her beam ends all the day, otherwiſe all well.

Deal, Aug. 30—Sailed the Sally, Chapman, for Virginia.

Graveſend, Aug. 30—Paſſed by the William, Stodard, from Virginia——Sailed the Commerce, Tyrie, for Virginia.

Arrived at Southampton, the Lydia, Fornold, from North-America.

Put back into Deal on the 31ſt of Auguſt, the Hope, Meredith, for Virginia, and the Bell, Rogers, for Boſton.

Arrived at Liverpoole, the Fame, Holbrooke, from Maſſachuſetts—and at Cork, the Grace, Brownrigg, from Virginia.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS of FLOUR,
At the Port of Philadelphia, from the 1ſt of July to September 30, 1791. inclusive.

	Barrels of Flour.	Barrels of Middling
SHIPPED in July	32135	612
Auguſt	24927	534
Septemb.	29164	233
TOTAL	86226	1379

JAMES READ, Inſpector of Flour.

Treaſury-Office of PENNSYLVANIA.

October 13th, 1791.

WHEREAS Arrangements are now making to put means into my hands to diſcharge the intereſt upon the Funded State Debt up to the firſt of January and the 10th of April laſt—All perſons poſſeſſed of the ſo called Militia and Depreciation Certificates, and who have not already had them entered on the books of this Office, are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in without delay—as, in order to prevent confuſion and error, no payment will be made on preſentment, without previous entry and examination.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

N. B. Public notice will be given in this Paper when the Payment of intereſt will commence.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the tenth day of November next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John Fletcher, John Bell and others, containing fifty acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Fletcher.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and a tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of John Smith, John Stringer and others, containing 380 acres, more or leſs; there are on ſaid premiſes a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, together with a good bearing orchard; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Robert Boyle.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of William White, at the ſign of the Compaſs, in the townſhip of Weſt-Cain, a meſſuage, and one half of an undivided right of 150 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Cain aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, William Waggoner and others; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Boyd.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the fourteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Bones, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland, two certain lots or pieces of Land; one of them bounded by lands of Daniel Durborough, land late of William Jones and others, containing four acres and 108 perches; the other of them bounded by lands late of the ſaid William Jones, John Templeton and others, containing eight acres and 45 perches, more or leſs, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Malachi Jones, and Hannah his wife.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the fifteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage, and two tracts or pieces of land; one of them bounded by lands of Griffith Jones, Abraham Whiſler and others, containing 104 acres; and the other of them being woodland, bounded by lands of Griffith Jones and others, containing 44 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Benjamin Jones, deceaſed.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the ſeventeenth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Humphreys, inn keeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Jeſſe Harlan, George Harlan, and others; containing fifty-ſix acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Harlan.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 17th, 1791.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, September 27, 1791. A. M.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Wells, ſeconded by Mr. Carpenter, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas, during the laſt ſeſſion, a reſolution was agreed to, authoriſing the Governor to invite propoſals for making a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, or any part thereof, for which purpoſe no propoſals have yet been received; and it being doubtful whether any ſuch propoſals will be made, unleſs the courſes of the ſaid road ſhall be firſt deſignated: Therefore

Reſolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authoriſed to appoint three commiſſioners, to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, to the borough of Lancaſter, by courſes and diſtances, as near to a ſtraight line as the nature of the ground and other circumſtances will admit; and alſo to view and lay down in a general plan, the great roads at preſent leading from the ſaid city to the ſaid borough, with topographical obſervations thereon, having reference to the practicability and comparative circumſtances neceſſary to making turnpikes on the ſaid preſent and propoſed roads, in which expence and materials ſhall be attended to, together with plans of the ſurveys, and a profile of the ſaid road or roads, and to make report thereof to the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion. After which he ſhall invite propoſals from individuals, or companies, who may be willing to undertake the ſaid road on the principles of a turnpike, which propoſals ſhall be ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Salem, ſtate of New Jerſey, Sept. 10, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway; he calls himſelf JAMES HERMAN, appears to be 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, middling black, has a full mouth, ſmall eyes, well limbed, walks ſtraight, has a lage ſcar and bump on his left leg; has on a dark brown coat, blue jacket, ſtriped linen trowſers, fine ſhirt, and wool hat; pretends that he is a freeman, and that he came from Accomack county, in the ſtate of Maryland, about ſix weeks ago, and ſays that he is well acquainted with Col. Parmer, Capt. Sturgis, and John M'Clain, merchant. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out, in ſix weeks from the date of this advertiſement, for the ſame.

N. B. Said James plays well on the violin, and has a paſs ſigned William Downey, Accomack county, and ſtate of Maryland.

‡ ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Cheyney, late of Thornbury townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, within ſix months from the date hereof, in order for ſettlement; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. JOHN H. CHEYNEY, WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.

Septem. 11th, 1791. ¶

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Bolting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. May 27, 1791. eptf

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CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well ſituated tavern, the ſign of the BUCK, in Second above Race-ſtreet, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the firſt quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extenſive ſtables and ſheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third ſtreet, eſpecially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſuperior advantages this houſe enjoys, let it ſuffice, that very few have ſuch remarkable conveniencies. Thoſe who will honor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to pleaſe. July 12, 1791. tf

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LOUISSIANA.

ANY perſons who wiſh to become ſettlers in the rich and fertile province of Louiſſiana, where each perſon on their arrival, will have 240 acres of good land granted to them gratis, free from any taxes or rents, may have a paſſage to that country about the 20th of October next. For particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Stewart and Neſbitt, No. 15, South Water-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1791. 6w.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt Friday evening, the ſecond of this Month, from the Subſcriber, living, in Germantown, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, the following articles: A pair of large ſquare ſilver Buckles, weighing 120 pennyweight, marked B. L. and ſome money, the whole amounting to the value of 20 dollars. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner may get the goods again, ſhall receive the above reward, or 6 dollars for the goods only.

ELIZABETH GROVER.

Germantown, September 6th, 1791. ‖

Best possible image.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on the 17th day of November next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing 225 acres, in the townſhip of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, bounded by lands of John Hayhirſt, John Keith, Samuel Merrick, James M'Near, James Torbert, jun. and others; late the property of Robert Whitacre deceaſed. There are on the ſaid premiſes, 130 acres of good plow-land, 20 acres of meadow, the reſt well timbered, and the whole well watered. Likewiſe, on ſaid premiſes are two dwelling houſes, barns, ſtables, and other out-houſes, and two bearing orchards; it is occupied at preſent in two farms, but will be ſold altogether or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

N. B. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, on ſaid day, where the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by

† WILLIAM ATKINSON, DAVID JOHNSON, ROBERT MERRICK. } Executors.

To all Concerned,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the owners and proprietors of the meadows and marſhes on Cedar Swamp creek, in the townſhip of Great Egg-Harbour, in the county of Glouceſter and ſtate of New-Jerſey, do intend to petition the Legiſlature of ſaid ſtate at their next ſitting, for a law to enable them to bank the creek acroſs and ſtop out the tide from overflowing the ſaid meadows.

RICHARD SOMERS, in behalf

Oct. 6, 1791. § of the owners.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 19th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 9 years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before with old ſhoes, ſteel toed, ſmooth: He is a natural trotter, but has been brought to a ſlow travel by women riding him; no white on him, except ſome ſmall ſaddle marks, black mane and tail, his mane remarkably thin, and the back part of his mane is worn off with the collar, he has a high neck, a little hollow between the forehead and noſe, his fore part or wither rather low in proportion to his hind parts; no brand or other mark; he is a tractable tiller, ſingle or double; a good draught horſe in either waggon or cart, and was in full fleſh when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, paid by

September 21, 1791. h p CHRISTIAN PETERMAN, in Marple townſhip, Delaware county.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the enclоſure of the ſubſcriber, living near the Croſs Roads, in New London townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the night of the 23d of September, a very dark brown MARE, 14 hands and a half high, nine years old, a natural trotter, has a large mane and long fore-top, a ſmall white ſpot on her forehead, intermixed with ſome black hairs, her mane hangs moſt on the off ſide, ſtraight limbed, ſhod before, and was in good order when ſhe went away. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GILLIAM CORNELL, late of Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

† ABRAHAM CORNELL, GILLIAM CORNELL, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Marple townſhip, late in the county of Cheſter, but now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres. On this place are, a ſtone houſe and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a log barn, ſtabling, and other out houſes. There are about 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 4 or 6 more can be made, about 60 acres of woodland, well timbered, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and the reſt good arable land. There is an excellent ſtream of water runs through this place, which has never yet failed in the drieſt ſeaſons; and the ſituation of the ground favours the erection of a mill upon it, with a fall of upwards of twenty feet. A good title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to Samuel Vanleer, the proprietor, at Reading Furnace, in Eaſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Dr. Benjamin Vanleer, in Eighth-ſtreet, or Peter Thomſon, Conveyancer, No. 34, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. The above farm has water in every field, and adjoins the farm late of Doctor Bernhard Vanleer, deceaſed. *

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Allentown, a certain MICHAEL SLUSSER, a Taylor by trade, ſlender made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears his hair tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Sluſſer ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JACOB GONGAWARE,

June 22, 1791. ‡ Conſtable.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſton townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 1ſt inſtant, a ſmall red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARTHA DAVIS.

September 16th, 1791. *

TWELVE DOLLARS, Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Seventh-day night, the 27th inſtant, out of the paſture of Stephen Comfort, Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, a HORSE and a MARE. The Mare is a dark brown, about fifteen hands high, lengthy and well made; has no marks, except on one hind-foot, which may be a little white; trots naturally, and is a little lame in one hind fetlock joint. The horſe is a bright bay, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and one or both his hind feet white; has an uncommon crooked head or Roman noſe, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up or gives information of ſaid Horſe and Mare, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, from the ſubſcriber, living in Soleſbury townſhip, Bucks county, near Corryell's Ferry on the Delaware

† THOMAS PHILLIPS.

31ſt 8th month, 1791.

Samuel & Thomas Shaw

HAVE juſt imported, by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, a large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale at their Store, the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, for caſh or the uſual credit, either by the package or piece.

October 1, 1791.

By late Arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull, Dublin and Greenock,

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received an extenſive aſſortment of Fall Goods, which they are now ſelling, on reaſonable terms, at their Store, No. 48, ſouth Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

STRIPED and roſe blankets, twilled point ditto, mottled and diaper rugs, low priced duffels, ſtriped and plain coatings, fine and coarſe cloths, plains, hunters, bearſkins, Welch plains and ſwanſkins, fearnoughts, linſeys, Kendal cottons, ſtrouds, flannels and baizes, womens' ſcarlet and drab cloaks, buff and ſlate coloured caſſimers, mens' and womens' worſted hoſe, mens' ſtout yarn ditto, plain and ribbed cotton ditto, faſhionable twilled white and ſtriped ditto, velverets and thickſette, fancy cords and royal ribs, ſtockinets and ribdelures, velvet and toilanet ſhapes, counterpanes and bedquilts, mohair and worſted pluſh, Iriſh linens 7-8 and yard wide, brown Drogheda ditto, Ruſſia ravens duck, printed cottons and calicoes, moreens and taboreens, durants and calimancoes, wildbores and camblets, ſhalloons and Joan's ſpinning, ſattinets and florentines, jaconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks, lawns and kentings, ſilk and thread gauzes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, printed linen and cotten ditto, mantuas, modes, ſattins, ſewing ſilks and twiſt, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

London and Briſtol PEWTER, tin-plates, Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, gunpowder, oznabrigs and ſacking, womens' calimancoe ſhoes, three ſtranded SEINE TWINE, beſt bright CARDWIRE, well aſſorted, Scotch CARPETS & CARPETING, &c.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment againſt William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, an abſconded debtor, at the ſuit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Morgan, as well as thoſe indebted to him, to attend at the houſe of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforeſaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of ſaid Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN, SAMUEL YARDLEY, JACOB JANNEY, } Auditors.

Newtown, Auguſt 6, 1791. §

Glouceſter county, September 16, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the twentieth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Mary Hillman, inn-keeper, in Glouceſter townſhip and county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, attendance will be given by us, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land and cedar ſwamp, heretofore held in coparceny between Samuel Harriſon, Robert Blackwell, the deviſees of William Hugg, deceaſed, and the deviſees of Samuel Clement, deceaſed; at which time and place a diviſion of ſaid land and ſwamp will be proceeded to between the ſaid parties, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature of this ſtate, paſſed the 11th day of November, 1789.

† JOHN HIDER, RICHARD CHEASMAN, JOHN WARE.

THREE POUNDS, Reward,

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, 3 miles below Lancaſter, on the great road to Philadelphia, a light brown Mare, 3 years old laſt Spring, 14 hands high, has two white feet, a long tail intermixed with white hair, a ſtar on her forehead, and a piece cut out of her mane in the middle about nine inches long, but the thief may probably cut the whole, ſhe is about 3 quarter blooded, of the Engliſh breed, trots and canters well, but is not right broke yet, and has one pair of new ſhoes on before. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Abraham Witmer's, near the Coneſtogo bridge, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

September 1ſt, 1791. § HENRY WITMER.

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9, 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," the owners or workers of ſtills are required, within three days before they begin for the firſt time to diſtil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the neareſt Office of Inſpection, of their ſtills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors diſtilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this reſpect more eaſy to the owners, &c. of ſtills, certain perſons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whoſe names and reſidences are ſubjoined, are appointed for the ſole purpoſe of receiving ſuch entry, which they are afterwards to tranſmit to the ſubſcriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the ſaid act, for the ſaid counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*, JOHN RODROCK, *Plumſtead*, THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*, } Bucks county.
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*, ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriſton*, JACOB BARR, *Pottſgrove*, JACOB SEVER, *Sumenytown*, } Montgomery county.

6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Wedneſday night, the 28th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, is about 14 hands high, his hind feet white above the hoof, has long ſlender ears, a little head and carries it high, trots and canters very free, is ſaddle-marked and galled, has a lump on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, which is expected to open by riding, branded on the near buttock ○ the ſize of a tea-cup. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

September 29, 1791. ¶ PETER CARE.

Newtown, Delaware county, Sept. 19th, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome weeks ago, two ſtray COWS; one red, with white under her belly and part of her face, the other black, with ſome white on each thigh, belly, and forehead. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove his or her property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN FAWKES.

Jack and Lock-Smith.

CHARLES CECIL returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public, for paſt favours in the line of his buſineſs, and now informs them, that he carries on the buſineſs of a WHITE SMITH in all its branches, in the upper part of Hugh Roſs's ſhop, in Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets.

N. B. Jacks and Locks made on the beſt conſtruction, and Bells neatly hung. The price of bell-hanging will be proportionally cheap, according to the number of rooms in which bells are hung.

September 27, 1791. *

Juſt arrived, and for Sale, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

A Quantity of excellent ſalted

CURRACOA HIDES.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the owners and poſſeſſors of the marſhes lying on Stow creek, and the two branches thereof, in the counties of Salem and Cumberland, intend to preſent a bill to the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, at their next ſitting, to be paſſed into a law, to enable them to erect a bank and dam acroſs ſaid Stow creek, below the fork thereof, at or near a place called Long's landing, in order to ſecure the marſhes from the overflow of the tide.

6w EDWARD KEASBY, Sept. 2, 1791. ELNATHAN DAVIS.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Lying on the navigable river Potowmac and its branches,

SEVERAL conſiderable and valuable Farms near the head of Monocaſy river, Frederick county, Maryland, where the ſoil is well known to be excellently adapted for farming, with good meadow, and within 40 or 50 miles of Baltimore. Upon one of which farms, beſides a convenient dwelling houſe and other buildings, is a valuable merchant mill with two waterwheels, and a ſaw mill, upon a conſtant ſtream, and conveniently ſituated, in the middle of one of the healthieſt and fineſt grain countries in America, which renders it an agreeable and profitable eſtate. From one to two thouſand acres will be ſold with the improvements, and, if agreeable to the purchaſer, a few Negroes, work-horſes, ſtock, farming utenſils, &c.

One thouſand acres of excellent limeſtone land, lying in Washington county, about twelve miles from Hagar's town, being a healthy and elegant ſituation, on the river Potowmac, about two miles above William's Fort. On the premiſes is a tolerable two ſtory houſe, a commodious barn, and about 70 acres cleared.

About three thouſand acres of well timbered woodland, lying on and convenient to the Potowmac, about 6 or 8 miles above Bath. As an extenſive ridge of good iron-ore runs through this land, contiguous to which is a convenient ſcite for a furnace, within half a mile of the river, where every ſpecies of proviſions abound, at reduced prices, the iron buſineſs can no where be entered into with more flattering proſpects of ſucceſs; for as a conſiderable part of the lands are valuable only for the timber and vicinity to the river, they will be ſold at a trifling price, and therefore a very ſmall capital will be required.

Three lots, being a ſquare of nearly 400 feet, advantageouſly ſituated in George Town, contiguous to the Federal City, upon a part of which are erected the warehouſes of the eldeſt tobacco inſpection, renting yearly from £230 to £250 currency. Theſe lots will be ſold a great bargain, ſo as to yield above 7 per cent. on the capital, beſides ſupporting the buildings; and as only the interior or back parts are occupied by the warehouſes, two fronts, of nearly 400 feet each, being free to improve on, or leaſe out on ground-rent, from the riſing importance of this advantageous trading ſituation, it is reaſonable to preſume that this property may double its value in a few years. Indeed, the want of money being the ſole motive for offering landed property for ſale theſe times, the whole of it will be ſold greatly under value. Upon a half or a third of the price being paid on bargaining, or ſoon after, the reſidue will be taken in ſtated payments. Further particulars to be known of the ſubſcriber, living on Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Maryland, where it is croſſed by the great ſouthern road, leading from Pennſylvania to Virginia.

* NORM. BRUCE.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 16th, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe Man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway. He calls himſelf John Phillips, is about five feet eleven inches high, ſtout and well made, marked with the ſmall-pox, knock-kneed, had on a coarſe linen ſhirt and trowſers, home-made, ſays that he came from Queen Ann's county, in Maryland. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away, elſe in ſix weeks, from the date of this advertiſement, he will be ſold for the ſame, by

* ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 18th inſtant, a ſtout ſorrel HORSE, four years old, about ſixteen hands high, a natural trotter, carries pretty well, has white in his forehead, uſually called a ratch, and, it is thought, has ſome white on one hind foot, a long tail, ſhod before, and has been uſed ſome in a team, and it is probable may retain the marks of the geers. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, and gives information to the owner, ſo that the horſe may be got again and the thief convicted, ſhall receive the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horſe only.

JOHN PEARSON.

Darby, Delaware county, Sept. 20, 1791. *

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th inſtant, a ſervant boy, named Lemuel Adams, about 19 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, ſlender made, browniſh hair, fairiſh complexion, rather hard of hearing, a good ſcholar for his years; had on a new tow ſhirt, trowſers of the ſame, half worn, linſey jacket with ſleeves, and an old rorum hat, but no ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH REEVE.

Manington, Salem county, 9th mo. (Sept.) 26, 1791.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. *

WHEREAS *ANN*, wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board--I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS TATE, Mariner.

Philadelphia, September 23d, 1791. 3tg

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1791.

WARSAW, July 20.

ON the night of the 15th inſtant, a troop of men, diſguiſed, approached the reſidence of the King, at Lazenki, and immediately made preparations to enter it by force. Fortunately, however, every part was ſecured, and the ſentinels were alert. The alarm being given, the body guard aſſembled, and communicated it to all the houſes in the park. The conſpirators, ſeeing themſelves diſcovered, fled to the heights of Ujazdow, and joined another troop of their comrades. Cannon have ſince been mounted, and the guards augmented at Lazenki, where they patrole with the greateſt vigilance.

The members of the Council of Superintendance, who were at a diſtance from Warſaw, have been recalled; and theſe precautions, joined to the reſolution of the citizens, who are determined to maintain the new conſtitution, have reſtored order to the environs of the capital. The conſpirators are ſuppoſed to have gone towards the Ukraine, where it is imagined they intend to unite all their forces. To diſperſe theſe ſeditious aſſemblages, Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, nephew to the King, will proceed to that province at the head of an armed force, accompanied with a large train of artillery.

A body of 20,000 Ruſſians aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Kiow, where have been collected great quantities of arms and ammunition, has occaſioned ſome uneaſineſs. Ruſſia cannot poſſibly apprehend an invaſion on our part; for our army in the Ukraine, under the command of Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, nephew of the King, has teſtified no hoſtile intention.

Our weakneſs, eſpecially when on looking round we perceive no proſpect of aſſiſtance or ſupport, makes us fear.

Great numbers of workmen are employed in the arſenal, and artillery and ammunition have been ſent to the Ukraine; prudence required that theſe precautions ſhould not be neglected.

We learn that Marſhal Romanzow, who for ſome time paſt has lived retired not far from Yaſſy, has been invited to return to Ruſſia, which invitation he is about to accept. We are in expectation of ſoon receiving great news; for we know that Prince Repnin is preparing to ſtrike ſome great ſtrokes, and that the Ruſſian fleet has quitted Sebaſtopol, to go in ſearch of that of the Captain Pacha.

PARIS, Aug. 29.

So very abundant has been the harveſt in France, that the farmers can ſcarcely find room enough to houſe the crops—Ah! they cry with pleaſure, now indeed we ſee that tythes are no more, and that the game laws aboliſhed!

LONDON, Auguſt 1.

The Supreme Council of St. Domingo have paſſed the following ſentence upon the Sieur Mainguy—

"The Superior Council declares the ſaid Mainguy duly convicted of having beaten his ſlaves with clubs, of having wounded them with ſciſſars, and with a weapon commonly called *manchette*, of having torn their fleſh with his teeth, and of having applied to different parts of their bodies red-hot irons and burning coals: as a puniſhment for which deeds, the Superior Council baniſhes the ſaid Mainguy for nine years, from the Colony; to which he is not to return for that period, on pain of incurring the penalties of the royal edict, in that reſpect made, and which ſhall be read to him by the clerk; and he is hereby declared incapable of ever poſſeſſing another ſlave, and ſentenced to be impriſoned till he pays all charges, and a fine of ten thouſand livres to the King."

The arreſt is ſigned { Piemoat, Fougeron, } And counterſigned Duvernon, Dep. Reg.

Auguſt 30. The perpetual reports of a counter-revolution are in an extreme degree injurious to France, by keeping up the depreciation of the aſſignats. On the ſtability of the conſtitution depends the whole credit of that paper money: reports of its inſtability neceſſarily diſcredit and depreciate it. For this purpoſe perhaps are theſe reports in a great meaſure fabricated by the exiles. The diſcredit of the money by which the whole commerce of the kingdom is affected, favors that confuſion from which they derive hopes.

We may now look upon the war between the Auſtrians and the Ruſſians on one part, and the Ottoman Porte on the other, as entirely concluded.

The empreſs, after a ſeries of victories, is to receive Oczakow and its diſtrict; the emperor will probably procure poſſeſſion of Oczakow and the adjacent territory.

Let it be recollected, however, that the immenſe ſums expended by the two imperial treaſuries, the ſtagnation of trade and manufactures, and above all, the loſs of upwards of 70,000 men, will never be compenſated by the portion of their conqueſts which they are allowed to retain.

Thus the ſtates of Europe will at length learn, that the moſt ſucceſsful wars can never repay the expences attendant upon them: and that the ambition of their ſovereigns will alone tend to depopulate their dominions, and make their ſubjects wretched.

Mr. Burke intends to retire from parliament on the cloſe of Mr. Haſting's trial. His ſon is expected to come in for a ſeat, but not that which now ſends his father to the houſe.

An advertiſement addreſſed to undertakers, and the public in general, deſcribes a a newly conſecrated burying ground, in the environs of Weſtminſter, as "the moſt choice, commodious, ſafe, quiet and *ſnug* ſituation, that it is poſſible to *lay* in." It is is emblazoned in ſo laviſh and luxuriant a ſtyle, that one would really think that the perſon who announces it, intends to tempt people to die, that they may get into a pleaſant ſituation. It is ſomewhat ſimilar to the hand-bill of a club, where each member, for paying ſixpence a week, has moſt immenſe advantages as long as he lives, and a ſum ſet apart for his funeral, when he can live no longer. It concludes with theſe memorable words: "It is worth any gentleman's while to belong to this ſociety, if it were only to reflect on the *handſome* manner in which he is ſure to be carried to the grave, and the pleaſant proſpect there is from the place in which he is ſure to be buried."

Particulars of M. D'uveyrier's Reception with the Prince de Conde, and his ſubſequent Confinement.

M. Duveyrier being introduced into the Aſſembly, ſpoke as follows:

"As ſoon as I learnt, on my entrance into France, that the National Aſſembly had caſt its kind and protecting eye upon me, all the pains I have ſuffered were effaced; nor ſhall I again recall them to my mind, but for the purpoſe of giving you an account of my conduct.

"I ſet out from Paris on the 17th of June, with M. Bouchard, my couſin, one of the ancient body guards, whom I took with me on account of his knowledge of the German language, and his attachment to me. We arrived at Worms on the 21ſt, at eight o'clock in the evening. I immediately went to the Chateau, which M. de Conde occupied. I was inſtantly introduced, and found M. de Conde ſurrounded by five or ſix French officers, among whom was a certain Colonel whom I ſhall have occaſion to mention. I preſented my diſpatches; M. Conde read them attentively; and after reading a part of them a ſecond time, he aſked me who I was? I told him my name and quality; on which he anſwered, "It "would not be difficult for me to give an "immediate reply; but I have given my "word and honor to M. D'Artois, to "act in no important occaſion, which "this aſſuredly is, without communicating with him. I am now going to "Coblentz; you may either follow me, "or wait for me here." I ſignified my inclination to wait for him at Worms. M. Conde preſſed my following him; telling me, that if I would go to Coblentz, I ſhould have a ſpeedier anſwer, and that my journey would be ſhorter.

"M. Conde departed the next morning, and as he had engaged all the horſes, I could not ſet out before one o'clock, but as I went part of the way in a yacht on the Rhine, I arrived at Coblentz at half after ſeven o'clock, half an hour after M. Conde, who was at that time with M. d'Artois in the Electoral Palace, where I immediately attended. I there found in a very ſmall anti-chamber the ſame French Colonel whom I before mentioned; he told me he would go and receive M. Conde's orders. I remained with a great many young French officers, whoſe behaviour to me was certainly far from polite. In a few minutes, the Colonel and the Miniſter of the Elector, introduced me into a ſmall room, where they ſaid to me, "His Highneſs M. d'Artois "and the Prince de Conde, and the Elec-"tor, deſire that you ſhould go this in-"ſtant from Coblentz, and it is for your "own ſafety. You will go to Adranach, "an Imperial town, where you may wait "M. de Conde's anſwer. We cannot "diſſemble that your miſſion is not a-"greeable either to M. de Conde, or to "the French officers reſiding here." I anſwered, I was only executing my miſſion. "We are perſuaded of that," replied the Colonel, "but cannot anſwer "for the behaviour of theſe young men." They charged a German officer to conduct me as far as the gates of the city.

"I departed then from Coblentz at ten o'clock the ſame night as I entered it, and arrived at Audernach the next day, at one o'clock in the morning. I ſhould mention, that it had been agreed at Coblentz, that M. Conde ſhould either ſend me his anſwer the next morning, or would ſend for me back to him. This was the 24th. On this very day couriers brought word, that the King had fled out of the kingdom. At twelve o'clock I ſaw M. d'Artois paſs through the town for Aix-la-Chapelle, and I heard that M. Conde was gone back to Worms. I ſuppoſed, therefore, it would be in vain for me to expect an anſwer;—I ſhould, nevertheleſs, have delayed my departure ſome little time, if I had not received pretty certain notice of a deſign formed by many young French officers, to come very early the next morning, and aſſure me, in their manner, of my having no anſwer to expect. I found there was no time to loſe, and I reſolved to return to France by the ſhorteſt road.

"I ſet out then from Andernach, at one o'clock, midnight. At ſix leagues from that town, I learned the King had not quitted the kingdom. I found no impediment in my journey, only at Treves they aſked me my name, and that of my companion, which I gave. At Greven-Makeren, I was informed that M. Bouille was at Luxemburgh, I could not forget the intercourſe I had with him in the affair of Nancy; and I felt that the rememberance of what he then ſaid to me would be embarraſſing to him, if we met; but as Luxemburgh was the only road I could take, in my return to France, I was obliged to enter that city. I was aſked my name at the gates, which I gave without diſguiſe.

"When I came to the inn, they told me that I muſt go the Mayor of the place to ſign a note, in order to obtain poſt-horſes. My companion went there; he was conducted to the General, where as he named me, M. Bouille received him very ill. They made a doubt of his being a life-guard, merely from circumſtances of his accompanying me. An Aid de Camp was ſent for me, and conducted me to the main guard, where I found M. Bouchard. They made an inventory of our papers; the firſt of which was my paſſport and my commiſſion. Theſe they took away from us, giving us hopes, however, we ſhould have them returned ſoon enough to ſet out within the day; but at half an hour after one, they declared that we muſt ſleep in the Guard-houſe.

"At ten o'clock in the evening, the Officer went out to go his rounds, when a French Officer in the ſervice of the Emperor, took the opportunity of introducing the French Officers who had accompanied M. Bouille to Luxemburgh. It is impoſſible to mention the rudeneſſes they were guilty of. The Captain, on his return, reprimanded them with much ſeverity; and I learnt that they were ſtill more ſeverely reprimanded at the mounting of guard next morning.

"We were removed under a guard to the Chateau. An Aide-Major, and the ſame French officer who had introduced the other, came to interrogate me in an alarming manner. They told me I was accuſed of having entered Treves alone, where I had taken a falſe name. I demanded liberty to write to the Miniſter, and to my relations; this requeſt was refuſed. During the time of their ſending to Treves to rectify the facts, a report was diligently ſpread, that I was ſent to debauch the Emperor's ſoldiers. It is hardly important enough to mention a viſit of a Frenchman, who, on the idea of this report, and that I carried with me conſiderable ſums of money for the purpoſe of ſeducing the tooops, came to aſk me for 30,000 livres in caſh for aſſignats.

"After a confinement of twenty two days, M. Rochefort came at ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 18th, with my portfolio in his hand, deſiring I would verify that nothing had been taken from it; which, on looking it over, I did, and ſigned an atteſtation of the humanity with which I had been perſonally treated by the Emperor's officers. M. Rochefort then told me, that all the young French officers were gone out of the town, and that I ſhould be informed of the motives of my detention.

"The ſame evening, at nine o'clock, I was led to a voiture, ſurrounded by ſix dragoons and a corporal. Many Auſtrian officers who came to take leave of us, told us, that we ſhould be conducted to Thionville by the way of Friſange.

"Half a league from Luxemburgh, the road divides into two branches, where our eſcort was changed. The corporal aſked me, if I knew where we were to go? I told him, I ſuppoſed to Thionville.—"To Thionville," replied he, "O, yes, yes," and gave orders to the Poſtilion, who obſerved, that this road did not lead to Friſange. My companion, who underſtood German, ſaid to me, "All is not yet finiſhed, and we ſhall yet have occaſion for courage."

"We ſoon quitted the high road, and and paſſed acroſs foreſts, meadows, and cultivated grounds. Our guard left us: and after twelve hours travel, we arrived at Hollanges, a village which is but one league diſtant from Longwy. At this village we remained ſome time, becauſe the Captain who was to conduct us, was not yet arrived; ſo that I was ſtill uncertain of our fate. At length, however, we departed; and when we arrived at the confines, they gave us this certificate:—"By order of their Royal Highneſs's the the Governors and Generals of the Netherlands, it is here declared to the Sieurs Duveyrier and Bauchard, that they have been arreſted; firſt, becauſe they had no paſſport; ſecond, becauſe Auſtrian Officers having paſſports, have met with ill treatment on the Frontiers of France."

"In half an hour I found myſelf at Longwy, where I was received with the warmeſt marks of intereſt and congratulation. And I have now only to expreſs my acknowledgments for the kind protection which the National Aſſembly has afforded me."

August 24. A propofal was made in the National Aſſembly of France, on Tueſday laſt, that the Primary Aſſemblies ſhould meet in two years to declare their aſſent to, or diſſent from, the New Conſtitution. Upon motion of M. d'Andre, this was rejected, and the following decree paſſed:

"The nation has the impreſcriptible right of reviewing the Conſtitution when it pleaſes; but the National Aſſembly declares, that its intereſt directs the exerciſe of this right to be ſuſpended during thirty years."

The aſſemblies of reviſion are not included in this decree.

In the laſt miniſterial note which paſſed between the Ruſſian miniſter and the miniſters of the allied courts at Peterſburgh, it was agreed that a period of four months ſhould be given the Turks for concluding the definitive arrangement of peace; it was further agreed that an immediate armiſtice ſhould take place, as ſoon as the Porte had given its conſent to the baſis of the pacification.

The Miniſter of the Elector of Hanover has publiſhed a notification, the ſubſtance of which is, that the King, his maſter, will co-operate in the important buſineſs now agitating, and conform to every thing which the welfare of the Conſtitution, the dignity of the Germanic body, and the duties of a ſtate of the Empire may be conſtrued to require. The notification, however, dictates more diſcuſſion and deliberation than has hitherto been entered into on a buſineſs of ſo much importance.

Sept. 6. The new duties and regulations for warehouſing corn take place on the 15th of November next.

Mariners trading to and from the ports of Waterford, Roſs, &c. are informed, that a new lanthorn has been erected on the Tower of Hook, which is to be lighted with oil lamps, reflectors and lenſes, inſtead of coals. This important improvement is to commence the 29th of September, and ſo to continue thereafter from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe throughout the year. The light will be ſteady, appearing the ſame in a ſtorm as in a calm, and not liable to diſappear like that of the coals, when ſtirred, or affected by the wind.

The new buildings to be erected by government for the accommodation of the Secretaries of State, are eſtimated at 160,000l.

Declaration of the Emperor, in conjunction with the Courts of Berlin, London, Madrid, Turin, Naples, and Peterſburgh.

"The underſigned are ordered by their reſpective Sovereigns to make known the following:

"That notwithſtanding the glaring force and violence which both preceded and ſucceeded the acts of conſent drawn from the King of France to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, yet they had withheld their opinions as to the free will of his Chriſtian Majeſty in the conſent above-mentioned, but that the attempt made by that Monarch to obtain his freedom was an undoubted proof that both his religion, and his will, had been violently forced, and that the formal arreſting of the King, Queen, Dauphin, and Madame Elizabeth, occaſions grounded anxiety as to the further views of the oppoſing party.

"That the before-named Sovereigns can no longer forbear expreſſing their feelings, and declaring the reſolutions which they have been induced to take in the preſent ſituation of affairs, and which the honour of their Crowns, the ties of friendſhip, and the earneſt wiſh for the good order and peace of Europe, require of them, and they have charged the underſigned Miniſters to declare in their names,

"1ſt. That they look upon the cauſe of the King of France as their own; that they require that that Prince and his family be immediately ſet at liberty, and free to go where they pleaſe, and to reſtore to his Majeſty that ſacred honour and ſubmiſſion due from a people to their ſovereign by all the laws of nature and civil ſociety.

"2dly. That the Sovereigns will unite to oppoſe and revenge any further attempts againſt the ſecurity of the perſons, or the honour of the King, Queen, and any of the Royal Family,

"3dly, That they will not acknowledge any other conſtitution as legal in France, but what has the unequivocal approbation of the King, given when he is at full liberty to act as he pleaſes.

"And that if no ſuch legal conſtitution is ſettled, they will jointly uſe every means to put an end to that ſpirit of anarchy and confuſion, ſo contrary to the regularity and good order which it is the duty of all governments to cheriſh and ſupport."

[Signed by the different Miniſters.]

Sept. 7. The number of troops in Luxemburg does not exceed 4000. In proportion as order and tranquility appeared to be reſtored in the interior parts of France, the Auſtrian troops, partly to prevent deſertion, and partly for leſs expenſive accommodation, have been withdrawn from the French frontiers.

An attempt to effect a counter revolution, by foreign force, muſt now be the dream of another ſummer.

Cardinal de Lomenis, or, to ſpeak more properly, the biſhop of Sens, is choſen one of the members of the new French Legiſlature.

The ſuſpicion that the King of Sweden intends ſome hoſtility towards France increaſes every day in Paris, by the addition of ſome new circumſtances. He lately ſent M. Ferſen, one of his officers, to meet the Emperor at Vienna, and is reported to have promiſed to join the German Princes with 16,000 Swedes.

Sept. 8. The French National Aſſembly has at length finiſhed its labours in forming a Conſtitution, and the Aſſembly is about to diſſolve, without having taken notice of the exiled Princes, or of the governor to the Dauphin. In reſpect to the former ſubject, they have ſhewn evident fear of doing any thing which may tend to widen the breach.

We have the beſt authority to believe that the French King will not attempt to alter one tittle of the new conſtitution about to be preſented to him.

The Univerſity of Paris have ſent a requiſition to the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the purpoſe of obtaining a copy of the ſtatutes and regulations upon which thoſe learned ſeminaries are founded and conducted.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Yeſterday there was a court of Directors at the Eaſt-India Houſe, for the purpoſe of breaking open the diſpatches brought home by the Hawke from Madras.

The diſpatches, containing a minute account of the ſiege and taking of Bangalore, with a liſt of the killed and wounded, which were ſent officially immediately after that victory by Lord Cornwallis to Madras, fell into the enemies hands. The accounts therefore brought to the India Houſe are made up from private letters ſent ſome days after to Madras.

India ſtock yeſterday roſe to 192 per cent. for ready money.

In conſequence of the late favourable intelligence, India ſtock, which on Saturday was at 186 1-4, roſe yeſterday to 189 1-2 a 191 1-2. At half paſt 1 o'clock the price was 191.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at leaſt 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Aſh, Poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, anſwer a valuable purpoſe. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Potts has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands ſurrounding this tract are of a rich ſoil, but too ſtony for cultivation, ſo that they will always afford a ſufficient outlet and range of paſture in the Summer ſeaſon for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208½ acres and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in ſuch manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the ſecond mountain, about 4 miles north eaſt of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's ſaw-mill, the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer ſeaſon, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide the mountain.

4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the Weſt-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine ſwamp, the other timbered with Oak, eaſy clearing and well ſuited either for meadow or plough land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow-Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a Saw mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Griſt-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would ſuit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, ſituate between Michael Old's mill and Joſiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 ar 60 acres of the beſt meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, ſome meadow and plough land cleared, and an old houſe ſtanding on the premiſes, ſituate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very ſtony for that country, ſurveyed and returned, ſituate on the road from Emanuel Gonſales's mill to the Shawliollo ſettlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, ſituate on the weſt ſide of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from ſaid Shawliollo ſettlement, has a ſtream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the abovementioned road, which paſſes through the weſt end of it, about 4½ miles ſouth of the Shawliollo ſettlement abovementioned. It is ſuppoſed that about 100 acres of this tract conſiſts of good meadow ground, moſt of it open bottom, ſome of it covered with Maple, Alder and Aſh, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Buſhkill, the abovementioned road paſſes through the north-eaſterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles ſouth of ſaid Shawliollo ſettlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a ſmall proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 22¼ acres of land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnſon's forge and mill, about the ſame diſtance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Muſconecunk.

For terms of ſale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Abel James, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requeſted to produce them to either of the truſtees above named. eotf.

WANTED,

A Number of Journeymen CORDWAINERS, who will find conſtant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Maſter Cordwainers of the city of Philadelphia. tf.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by law to receive ſubſcriptions to the ſtock of the Company to be inſtituted, for opening a navigation between the rivers Schuylkill and Suſquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehoccon, Quitapahilla and Swatara creeks, hereby give notice, that they will attend on this buſineſs at the State-houſe, in Philadelphia, on the firſt day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

HENRY DRINKER,
GEORGE LATIMER,
ROBERT HARE,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1791.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Bookſeller and Stationer, No. 53, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAS received by the Pigou, from London, ELHANAN WINCHESTER'S LECTURES on the PROPHECIES that remain to be fulfilled. In 4 vols.

Said CAMPBELL has alſo received, by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, a very large and general aſſortment of BOOKS, amongſt which are moſt of the new Publications of merit.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the 28th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if not previouſly ſold at Private Sale,

A LARGE well built ſtone GRIST-MILL, 40 feet by 30, with a SAW-MILL, which at a ſmall expence may be converted to a Merchant-Mill, with three pair of ſtones, ſituated within 27 miles of the city of Philadelphia, on Pickering creek, a never failing ſtream of water, and a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn and ſtables, and out-houſes, with a pump before the door, in the townſhip of Pikeland, Cheſter county; the Tract of Land on which theſe and other valuable improvements are erected contains 217¾ acres, divided into arable fields and young thriving orchards, and about 20 acres of meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; this eſtate being within two miles of lime-kilns, renders manure cheap and convenient, and in order to accommodate purchaſers it may be divided into two tracts, each containing a proportionable part of the meadow ground and orchards, as well as a ſufficient quantity of woodland. The terms of ſale will be made known on or before the day of Sale, by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

October 17, 1791. HENRY SCHLEYER.

THE Creditors of John Gardner, Eſq; late ſheriff of the county of Cheſter, whoſe claims have been exhibited to, and allowed of by, the Auditors, are hereby notified to apply for their reſpective dividends to PERSIFOR FRAZER, at his dwelling-houſe in Weſt-town, or at Weſt-Cheſter, he being appointed to diſcharge the ſame. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS taken out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the night of the 9th inſtant, (September) a dark ſorrel HORSE, about 5 years old, about 14 hands high; has one white hind hoof, and a ſtar in his forehead, about the ſize of a French crown or ſomewhat larger; the hair on each ſide of his neck near his ears worn off, occaſioned by a yoke; is a natural pacer, and ſeldom trots, goes remarkably ſhaking when pacing, and was lately uſed in the geers. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

September 13, 1791. ‡ MARK FRETZ.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a brown HORSE, about 14 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, is low behind, both his hind feet white, has ſome white in his forehead, has two ſores behind his ears, occaſioned by the yoke, and his hoofs worn away by being foundered. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

October 9, 1791. ¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

N. B. The thief is unknown, but ſuppoſed to be one James Robertſon, a ditcher, an Iriſhman, appears to be upwards of 40 years of age.

A STRAY COW, red and white, with a crop and half-penny off her near ear, with a bell on, was taken up treſpaſſing, by the ſubſcriber. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

NATHANIEL ELLICOT.

Buckingham, October 10, 1791.

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, on the 28th of September laſt, a brindled HEIFFER, with a white face, ſuppoſed to be 3 years old, neither brand nor ear mark; ſhe has been ſeen running as a ſtray ſince May laſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

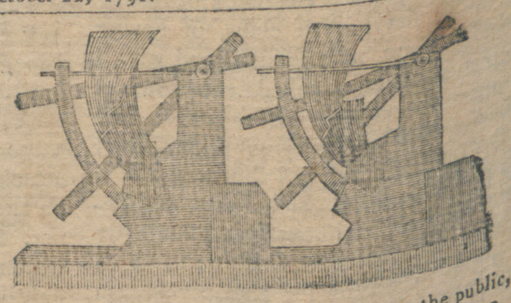
RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Durham townſhip, Bucks county, Oct. 12, 1791.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 5th of October inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, a dark brown HORSE, near 15 hands high, about 5 years old, ſlim made, trots and canters, carries gay, no natural marks. He was taken from two Men, who acknowledged they had ſtole him in Kent county, Maryland; their names are Thomas O'Brien and Robert Watſon, and they are now confined in Glouceſter county gaol. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL FORTINER.

October 22, 1791. ¶



THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that his FULLING-MILL and WORKS at Coles-town, near Haddonfield, within 7 miles of Philadelphia, are in compleat order for carrying on the Fulling Buſineſs in a compleat manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, and as reaſonable as can be done elſewhere, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths and worſteds, &c. will be taken in at John Branſon's, weaver, at James Chattins, in Haddonfield, at Joſhua Cooper's ferry, and at Samuel Cole's, in Moore's Town, in Jerſey, likewiſe at Arch-ſtreet ferry, and at Benjamin Maſon's ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, where cloths will be duly taken away, and returned, after being dreſſed, by the above ſubſcriber, who propoſes giving his attendance once a week for that purpoſe.

BOSTON, October 12.

Six per cents, in the funds of the United States, were, at the failing of Capt. Rogers from London, at 21*s.* on the pound.

On the 23d of Auguſt the Emperor of Germany, with his eldeſt ſon, and the King of Pruſſia, with his eldeſt ſon, arrived at the palace of the Elector of Saxony, at Dreſden; and on the 25th, Mr. Fawkener, the Engliſh Envoy, arrived alſo at Dreſden, from Peterſburgh and Warſaw.

On the ſame day arrived alſo at Dreſden, the Count d'Artois, the Marquis de Bouille, with his ſon, Monſieur de Calonne, and the Prince of Naſſau.

Mr. J. Nebon, who was a paſſenger on board the French Packet, Le Suffrein, which arrived at New-York on the 24th of September laſt, informs, that on the 19th of ſaid month, in lat. 39:47. long. 67:30. they ſpoke the brig Sukey, Capt. Robert Stevenſon, from Newbury-Port, for Gaudaloupe.

The captain and paſſengers of the Packet, wiſh to inform, that they being very ſhort of water, deſired a relief from Capt. Stevenſon, who, with his wonted generoſity, ſupplied them with a hogſhead, inſtead of a ſmaller quantity, which they deſired; not only ſo, but inſiſted on their taking ſuch freſh proviſions as would make them comfortable, and all without receiving any recompence, except thoſe grateful acknowledgments, which were unavoidable from perſons relieved from diſtreſs.

PITTSBURGH, October 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the federal army, dated Fort Waſhington, Sept. 18, 1791, *to his brother in this place.*

"We arrived here the 8th inſtant, after a long, tho' very pleaſant paſſage. We were dogged by the Indians, but never got ſight of more than two of them. We reſcued a boat of a Mr. M'Maken from the clutches of a party of 12, who, but for our interpoſition, would undoubtedly have taken her.

"My regiment is, together with the whole of the troops, except one company which is doing garriſon duty here, encamped 20 miles from hence, where they are erecting fortifications; we wait for a body of 1000 militia from Kentucky. I preſume our force will be ſufficient to confront any body of ſavages that can poſſibly exiſt together.

"I am a member of a court of enquiry on our friend Brigadier General Harmar; we have been ſitting five days, and have not got through half the teſtimony; every thing that has yet tranſpired places Harmar's conduct in the moſt reſpectable point of view, and entitles him to the thanks of his country; his line of march, his encampment, and order of battle, may be equalled, but not ſurpaſſed, by any general, either ancient or modern. His exertions were great, and the loſs he ſuſtained could not have been avoided, ſituated as he was. I mention theſe things to you becauſe I know you will rejoice to hear the malice of his calumniators defeated, and that this much injured man will have his character placed in its true light."

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

On Friday laſt the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES and his Lady, returned to the ſeat of government, from their late tour to Mount Vernon, in perfect health.

Monday laſt being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, a quorum of both Houſes met.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and the Hon. Mr. TRUMBULL, having a majority of votes, was placed in the chair.

Mr. Livermore adminiſtered the oath preſcribed by the conſtitution to the Speaker, who afterwards qualified the Clerk, John Beckley, Eſq; and the members preſent.

A joint committee of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives was appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and inform him that they were ready to proceed to buſineſs.

The Preſident returned a meſſage by the committee, that he would meet both Houſes in the Senate-Chamber yeſterday, at noon; at which time he met, and addreſſed them. [The Addreſs in our next.]

City-Hall, Philadelphia, October 21, 1791.

We the Subſcribers, this day appointed by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, to preſide at the election of twenty-five Directors for the ſaid Bank, do hereby certify, that the following Gentlemen were duly elected, agreeably to the number of votes annexed to their reſpective names.

	Votes.
James Watſon,	2936
Philip Livingſton,	2936
Rufus King,	2936
Nicholas Low,	2936
Joſeph Anthony,	2936
Herman Le Roy,	2936
Thomas Willing,	2936
Dr. James M'Clurg,	2936
Samuel Johnſon, N. C.	2936
William Smith, S. C.	2935
John Lawrence,	2935
Jeremiah Wadſworth,	2928
Jonathan Maſon, jun.	2928
Joſeph Barrell,	2928
John Watts,	2928
Joſeph Ball,	2928
William Bingham,	2928
James Cole Fiſher,	2928
Robert Smith,	2928
Archibald M'Call,	2928
Charles Carroll, C.	2927
Charles Pettit,	2920
John M. Neſbitt,	2897
George Cabot,	2897
Fiſher Ames,	

In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals the day and year firſt above written.

TRISTRAM DALTON, (L. S.)
GERARD BANCKER, (L. S.)
SAMUEL POWEL, (L. S.)

In conſequencr of the ſucceſſes of Lord Cornwallis, Tippoo Sultan has made overtures for treating of peace.

The authenticity of the declaration ſaid to be made by the crowned heads of Europe reſpecting France, is much doubted.

The late decrees iſſued by the King of Spain, reſpecting foreigners reſident in that kingdom, appear to have been productive of much perplexity; one explanatory edict after another has been publiſhed; but it is very much expected that the effect of theſe regulations will prove the reverſe of what was intended.

Two Britiſh merchants reſiding at Alicant, Meſſrs. Keith and M'Donald, for declining to conform to the new ordinance, were impriſoned; but on a repreſentation to the Engliſh ambaſſador, were immediately releaſed.

By the Paris intelligence, received by the Packet, we find that the French conſtitution had not been preſented to the King on the ſecond of September.

According to the new conſtitution of France, the number of Repreſentatives is to be 745; which, according to a calculation, is about one Repreſentative to thirty-five thouſand inhabitants. The Engliſh is one to 16,128, and the Iriſh, one to 13,339.

The National Aſſembly of France have ordered rewards of 200,000 livers to the perſons concerned in arreſting the flight of the King--Drouer the Poſtmaſter receives 30,000, and Saug the Procureor to the Community of Varennes, 20,000.

Extract of a letter to a houſe in this city, dated London, the 7th Sept. received by the Packet.

"Mr. Hammond goes out immediately as Envoy from our Court to the United States of America. Mr. Edward Thornton is appointed his Secretary.

"The crops of wheat, &c. are plentiful beyond deſcription in every part of the kingdom."

In the Grantham Packet came paſſengers, the Honorable Mr. Hammond, Conſul General from the court of Great Britain to the United States, with his Secretary; and ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Governor of Maſſachuſetts has appointed Thurſday the 17th day of November to be obſerved as a day of thankſgiving and praiſe throughout that Commonwealth.

Revolutions in government are always attended with hazard, and ſhould never be attempted without a manifeſt proſpect of making that good, which was bad before—but the miſery of the buſineſs is, that the remonſtrances of the people are ſeldom attended to by rulers, till their patience being exhauſted, there appears to be no other alternative left but that of obeying the impulſes of reſentment and paſſion, which too often overpower the voice of reaſon and judgment.

In the cauſe of Liberty, it has been ſaid, *it is impious to be calm;* but is there any ſubject that demands the ſober, cool deliberation of man, more than this?

A juſt eſtimation of the precious bleſſings of freedom is the reſult of diſpaſſionate reaſoning. How to ſecure effectually the invaluable poſſeſſion, has employed the wit, wiſdom and ſtudy of the wiſeſt and beſt men in all ages—and yet, alas, how many different ideas diſtract the world!—It will be found, when all the ſubtleties of logic and metaphyſics are exhauſted,

"'Tis from experience that we reaſon beſt."

A correſpondent ſays he trembles for the liberties of Frenchmen, on account of the combination of crowned heads againſt France; but at the ſame time obſerves, that if the people are united among themſelves, and confide in the National Aſſembly, they will prove invincible. The freemen of France will be more than a match for all the ſlaves of Europe.

The ſame correſpondent obſerves, that the friends of philoſophy and liberty, wherever reſident, muſt regret the irreparable loſs which thoſe intereſts have ſuſtained in the deſtruction of Dr. Prieſtley's Manuſcripts—The fatal effects of a blind zeal in a partial cauſe, directed by the impulſe of fanaticiſm and prejudice.

But oh, the glorious hour is on the wing,
Pregnant with every joy that peace can bring;
When Freedom's ſacred laws ſhall guard the whole,
Without one ſlave from Indus to the pole.

The following is a remarkable inſtance of quick ſailing: The ſhip Bridget, captain Platt, made her paſſage from Africa to the iſland of Dominica, in *twenty-one days!*—In the laſt ſix days ſhe ſailed (by her log-book) *one thouſand three hundred and twenty-two miles!* which on an average is 220½ miles a day.

Captain Porter, of the ſhip Van Stophorſt, on his paſſage from Amſterdam to this port, on the 7th inſtant, in lat. 37, long. 62, fell in with the wreck of the ſchooner Sea Flower, capt. M'Lean of Shelburne, which ſailed on the 26th ultimo, from New-York, bound to Antigua, and on the 4th inſtant fell in with a gale which upſet her. Mr. Allen, formerly a merchant in New-York, who had ſettled his family in Antigua, was paſſenger: he, with two of the crew, and a negro paſſenger, periſhed. Captain Porter took capt. M'Lean and his mate off the wreck, and brought them to this port.

Juſt received from Europe, and for ſale, on very low terms, by

ISAAC PRICE,

Clock and Watch-maker, No. 86, Market-ſtreet, two doors below Third-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of warranted WATCHES, and an aſſortment of Watch-makers Tools and Materials. †

Trenton, 9th Month (Sept.) 1, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in general, and in particular to the Subſcribers to the edition of the Holy Scriptures now printing by Iſaac Collins, at Trenton, that he expects it will be finiſhed by the firſt day of the tenth month (October) next. He wiſhes that all who mean to become ſubſcribers, or who hold ſubſcriptions, would ſignify the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, agreeably to the original propoſals, as the price muſt be increaſed to non-ſubſcribers. The great expence attending the execution of this work, and the advantages derived from receiving part of the money in advance, make a difference of price in favour of ſubſcribers juſt and reaſonable. The Editor hopes the propriety of this meaſure will be apparent, eſpecially when, in this advanced ſtage of the work, he gives general and timely information, that all who are deſirous may not only have the pleaſure of promoting the undertaking, but reap the advantage of becoming ſubſcribers.

*** Subſcriptions will be received until the laſt day of the twelfth month (December) next, by Joſeph Crukſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Samuel Loudon and Edmund Prior, New-York; by David Weſt and Ebenezer Larkin, Boſton; by Joſeph Townſend, Baltimore; and by the Editor at Trenton.

Samuel & Thomas Shaw

HAVE juſt imported, by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, a large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale at their Store, the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, for caſh or the uſual credit, either by the package or piece.

October 1, 1791.

To be ſold at public auction, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Friday, the 28th day of October inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following tracts of LAND, ſituate in the county of Weſtmoreland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, viz.

No. 1. A TRACT of 630 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, of warranted land, ſituate in Huntingdon townſhip, adjoining land of the late Dr. Morgan, Caſper Mirachel and others; on this tract are a log houſe and ſtable, between 50 and 60 acres cleared; is in general good, but ſomewhat hilly; it is ſurveyed and returned.

No. 2. A tract of 376 acres and 77 perches, with allowance, of warranted land, ſituate in the ſame townſhip, adjoining lands of Hans Tarr, Dennis Reardon and others; on it is a log houſe, and between 40 and 50 acres cleared. This tract is ſurveyed and returned, generally level, and of a middling quality.

No. 3. A tract of 101 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate in Roſtraver townſhip, adjoining the Youghioganey river; it is in general good land, but ſomewhat hilly, between 20 and 30 acres cleared, with a log houſe and ſtable thereon.

No. 4. A tract of 330 1-4 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate on the Youghioganey river, in Huntingdon townſhip; it is generally good rich land, but ſomewhat hilly; on this tract are a good ſquare log houſe, ſtore, log barn, ſtill-houſe and mill; between 50 and 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres of which is meadow.

No. 5. A tract of 217 1-2 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, and adjoining the Youghioganey river.

No. 6. A tract of 84 3-4 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Col. Hayes and others.

No. 7. A tract of 383 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate on Barren Run, in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining lands of Chriſtopher Hays and others.

No. 8. A tract of 411 3-4 acres of patented land, with allowance, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining lands of Thomas Johnſon and others.

No. 9. A tract of 100 acres of warranted land, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's creek, in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining lands of George Hayes and John Mallender.

No. 10. A tract of 32 acres and 150 perches of warranted land, with allowance, ſituate on the Youghioganey river, in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining land of John Stahl.

No. 11. A tract of 100 acres, part of a larger tract, ſold by the commiſſioners of the ſaid county to pay taxes, ſituate in ſaid townſhip.

No. 12. A tract of 28 acres and 123 perches, with allowance, ſituate in Huntingdon townſhip, adjoining lands of Samuel Handley and others.

No. 13. A tract of 320 acres and 6 10ths with allowance of patented land, ſituate on the firſt branch of Two-Lick creek, below the Croſſings of the Frankſtown path in the ſaid county.—This tract is, in general, level, good land, with a good mill-ſeat.

No. 14. A tract of 370 acres and two tenths with allowance, ſituate in the forks of Plumb-creek, on a larger run emptying therein, in Armſtrong townſhip.

No. 15. A tract of 433 acres and allowance, adjoining the laſt deſcribed tract. Theſe two tracts are warranted, ſurveyed and returned.

No. 16. A tract of 268 acres and allowance, ſituate on the waters of Altman's run, on the weſt ſide of the Kittaning Path in Armſtrong's townſhip.

No. 17. A tract of 268 acres and allowance, adjoining the laſt deſcribed tract. Theſe two tracts are warranted, ſurveyed and returned.

The conditions to be made known at the time of ſale.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

October 15, 1791.

Paxſon & Richardſon,

No. 10, South Third ſtreet, Philadelphia:

Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, among which are,

Houſe and cabinet furniture; Tradeſmens tools of moſt kinds; Braſs and Iron wire; Frying pans, ſpades and ſhovels; Iron caſtings; Pewter aſſorted; Buckles, buttons and ſleeve links, and a variety of other ſmall wares.

Alſo, oil, painters colours, window-glaſs, &c. &c.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the tenth of this inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, eight years old next ſpring, well ſet, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face, three white feet, about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid MARE, ſo that the owner may get her, ſhall have ſix dollars reward, paid by

JOHN SHOWALTER.

Trediffrin, Cheſter County, Oct. 12, 1791. †

New-York, September 26, 1791.

Propoſals for Printing by Subſcription,

in one large volume folio, (to be illuſtrated with a variety of maps, plans, &c. deſcriptive of the ſubject treated of)

THE ANCIENT HISTORY

Of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Aſſyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Perſians, Macedonians and Grecians.

By Mr. ROLLIN, late Principal of the Univerſity of Paris, Profeſſor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and Member of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres.

(To be completed in 36 numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each.)

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I. This extenſive work will be compriſed in 36 numbers, but if it ſhould exceed that quantity, the ſurplus will be given to ſubſcribers gratis.

II. Each number will contain five ſheets of cloſe printed letter preſs, price a quarter dollar.

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IV. It will be begun the 1ſt of May, 1792, if ſufficient encouragement offers, and one number will be printed every week, and delivered to ſubſcribers ſtitched in blue paper.

V. Such gentlemen as will intereſt themſelves in procuring coungers to this Work of *real Merit*, ſhall receive one copy gratis, for every twelve ſubſcribers they may obtain, and bookſellers and printers the uſual allowance.

† Subſcriptions received by the publiſhers, Hodge and Campbell, at their reſpective book-ſtores; in Philadelphia, by Robert Campbell, Thomas Dobſon, Joſeph Crukſhank, William Young and Francis Bailey.

The Publiſhers, ever deſirous of propoſing to the public works that will be of general uſe and advantage to ſubſcribers, feel a pleaſing ſatisfaction in now offering to the citizens of the United States, a WORK, that for upwards of thirty years, has been univerſally read and ſtudied by the merchant and mechanic, as well as by profeſſional characters; and ſtill more general would its circulation have been, had not the enormous price of the Britiſh editions precluded thoſe in moderate circumſtances from becoming purchaſers. The preſent mode of publication, however, perfectly obviates that difficulty, as every man, who is barely above poverty, can eaſily ſpare the ſmall ſum of two ſhillings per week; eſpecially when he keeps in view the pleaſing proſpect of enriching his Library with the *moſt valuable Hiſtory* of ANTIQUITY ever printed in the Engliſh language.

Treasury-Office of PENNSYLVANIA.

October 13th, 1791.

WHEREAS Arrangements are now making to put means into my hands to discharge the interest upon the Funded State Debt up to the first of January and the 10th of April last—All persons possessed of the so called Militia and Depreciation Certificates, and who have not already had them entered on the books of this Office, are earnestly requested to bring them in without delay—as, in order to prevent confusion and error, no payment will be made on presentment, without previous entry and examination.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

N. B. Public notice will be given in this Paper when the Payment of interest will commence.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Tuesday, September 27, 1791. A. M.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Wells, seconded by Mr. Carpenter, which was read; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas, during the last session, a resolution was agreed to, authorising the Governor to invite proposals for making a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, or any part thereof, for which purpose no proposals have yet been received; and it being doubtful whether any such proposals will be made, unless the courses of the said road shall be first designated: Therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authorised to appoint three commissioners, to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, to the borough of Lancaster, by courses and distances, as near to a straight line as the nature of the ground and other circumstances will admit; and also to view and lay down in a general plan, the great roads at present leading from the said city to the said borough, with topographical observations thereon, having reference to the practicability and comparative circumstances necessary to making turnpikes on the said present and proposed roads, in which expence and materials shall be attended to, together with plans of the surveys, and a profile of the said road or roads, and to make report thereof to the General Assembly, at their next session. After which he shall invite proposals from individuals, or companies, who may be willing to undertake the said road on the principles of a turnpike, which proposals shall be submitted to the General Assembly.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the House of Representatives.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the tenth day of November next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage and tract or parcel of land, situate in, the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John Fletcher John Bell and others, containing fifty acres, more or less; seized and taken in execution, as the estate of William Fletcher.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 11th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages or tenements, and a tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, situate in the township of West-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of John Smith, John Stringer and others, containing 380 acres, more or less; there are on said premises a sufficiency of meadow and woodland, together with a good bearing orchard; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of Robert Boyle.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William White, at the sign of the Compass, in the township of West-Cain, a messuage, and one half of an undivided right of 150 acres of Land, situate in the township of West-Cain aforesaid, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, William Waggoner and others; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of John Boyd.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the fourteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Bones, at the sign of the White Horse, in the township of East Whiteland, two certain lots or pieces of Land; one of them bounded by lands of Daniel Durborough, land late of William Jones and others, containing four acres and 108 perches; the other of them bounded by lands late of the said William Jones, John Templeton and others, containing eight acres and 45 perches, more or less, situate in the said township of East-Whiteland; seized and taken in execution, as the estate of Malachi Jones, and Hannah his wife.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage, and two tracts or pieces of land; one of them bounded by lands of Griffith Jones, Abraham Whisler and others, containing 104 acres; and the other of them being woodland, bounded by lands of Griffith Jones and others, containing 44 acres, situate in the township of Charlestown; seized and taken in execution, as the estate late of Benjamin Jones, deceased.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Humphreys, inn keeper, in the township of East Fallowfield, a certain messuage and tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of East Fallowfield aforesaid, bounded by lands of Jesse Harlan, George Harlan, and others; containing fifty-six acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jonathan Harlan.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.
West-Chester, Chester county, October 17th, 1791. *

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well situated tavern, the sign of the BUCK, in Second above Race street, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the first quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extensive stables and sheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third street, especially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the superior advantages this house enjoys, let it suffice, that very few have such remarkable conveniencies. Those who will honor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to please. July 12, 1791. tf

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To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the Premises, on the 17th day of November next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing 225 acres, in the township of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, bounded by lands of John Hayhirst, John Keith, Samuel Merrick, James M'Near, James Torbert, jun. and others; late the property of Robert Whitacre deceased. There are on the said premises, 130 acres of good plow-land, 20 acres of meadow, the rest well timbered, and the whole well watered. Likewise, on said premises are two dwelling houses, barns, stables, and other out-houses, and two bearing orchards; it is occupied at present in two farms, but will be sold altogether or divided, as may best suit the purchaser.

N. B. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, on said day, where the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by

† WILLIAM ATKINSON, DAVID JOHNSON, ROBERT MERRICK. } Executors.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the 19th instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 9 years old last spring, shod before with old shoes, steel toed, smooth: He is a natural trotter, but has been brought to a slow travel by women riding him; no white on him, except some small saddle marks, black mane and tail, his mane remarkably thin, and the back part of his mane is worn off with the collar, he has a high neck, a little hollow between the forehead and nose, his fore part or wither rather low in proportion to his hind parts; no brand or other mark; he is a tractable tiller, single or double; a good draught horse in either waggon or cart, and was in full flesh when taken away. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by

September 21, 1791. hp CHRISTIAN PETERMAN, in Marple township, Delaware county.

To all Concerned,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the owners and proprietors of the meadows and marshes on Cedar Swamp creek, in the township of Great Egg-Harbour, in the county of Gloucester and state of New-Jersey, do intend to petition the Legislature of said state at their next sitting, for a law to enable them to bank the creek across and stop out the tide from overflowing the said meadows.

RICHARD SOMERS, in behalf
Oct. 6, 1791. § of the owners.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the township of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded westward by the river Schuylkill, southward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well supplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and several lime kilns, from which it is distant only between three and four miles; a considerable quantity of meadow may be made; almost the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wissahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill seat. If more convenient to purchasers would be sold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets. May 27, 1791. eptf

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Salem, state of New-Jersey, Sept. 10, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, on suspicion of being a runaway; he calls himself JAMES HERMAN, appears to be 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, middling black, has a full mouth, small eyes, well limbed, walks straight, has a lage scar and bump on his left leg; has on a dark brown coat, blue jacket, striped linen trowsers, fine shirt, and wool hat; pretends that he is a freeman, and that he came from Accomack county, in the state of Maryland, about six weeks ago, and says that he is well acquainted with Col. Parmer, Capt. Sturgis, and John M'Clain, merchant. His master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out, in six weeks from the date of this advertisement, for the same.

N. B. Said James plays well on the violin, and has a pass signed William Downey, Accomack county, and state of Maryland.

‡ ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, who have any demands against the estate of Richard Cheyney, late of Thornbury township, Delaware county, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, within six months from the date hereof, in order for settlement; and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JOHN H. CHEYNEY,
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.
Septem. 11th, 1791. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Easton township, Chester county, on the 1st instant, a small red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARTHA DAVIS.
September 16th, 1791. *

By late Arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull, Dublin and Greenock,

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received an extensive assortment of Fall Goods, which they are now selling, on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 48, south Front-street, below Chesnut-street:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

STRIPED and rose blankets, twilled point ditto, mottled and diaper rugs, low priced duffels, striped and plain coatings, fine and coarse cloths, plains, hunters, bearskins, Welch plains and swanskins, fearnoughts, linseys, Kendal cottons, stroudes, flannels and baizes, womens' scarlet and drab cloaks, buff and slate coloured cassimers, mens' and womens' worsted hose, mens' stout yarn ditto, plain and ribbed cotton ditto, fashionable twilled white and striped ditto, velverets and thicksette, fancy cords and royal ribs, stockinets and ribdelures, velvet and toilanet shapes, counterpanes and bedquilts, mohair and worsted plush, Irish linens 7-8 and yard wide, brown Drogheda ditto, Russia ravens duck, printed cottons and calicoes, moreens and taboreens, durants and calimancoes, wildbores and camblets, shalloons and Joan's spinning, sattinets and florentines, jaconet and book muslins, muslin handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks, lawns and kentings, silk and thread gauzes, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, printed linen and cotten ditto, mantuas, modes, sattins, sewing silks and twist, Turkey stripe for saddlers, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

London and Bristol PEWTER, tin-plates, Crowley steel, window glass, gunpowder, oznabrigs and sacking, womens' calimancoe shoes, three stranded SEINE TWINE, best bright CARDWIRE, well assorted, Scotch CARPETS & CARPETING, &c.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the subscribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment against William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield township, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, an absconded debtor, at the suit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all persons having any demands against the said Morgan, as well as those indebted to him, to attend at the house of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforesaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of said Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN,
SAMUEL YARDLEY, } Auditors.
JACOB JANNEY,
Newtown, August 6, 1791. §

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the enclosure of the subscriber, living near the Cross Roads, in New London township, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, in the night of the 22d of September, a very dark brown MARE, 14 hands and a half high, nine years old, a natural trotter, has a large mane and long fore-top, a small white spot on her forehead, intermixed with some black hairs, her mane hangs most on the off side, straight limbed shod before, and was in good order when she went away. Whoever secures said Mare, and gives information, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GILLIAM CORNELL, late of Bucks county, deceased, are desired to pay their respective debts to the subscribers; and those who have any demands on said estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts duly attested, to

† ABRAHAM CORNELL, GILLIAM CORNELL, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Marple township, late in the county of Chester, but now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres. On this place are, a stone house and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a log barn, stabling, and other out houses. There are about 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 4 or 6 more can be made, about 60 acres of woodland, well timbered, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and the rest good arable land. There is an excellent stream of water runs through this place, which has never yet failed in the driest seasons; and the situation of the ground favours the erection of a mill upon it, with a fall of upwards of twenty feet. A good title will be given to the purchaser. For terms apply to Samuel Vanleer, the proprietor, at Reading Furnace, in East-Nantmill, Chester county, Dr. Benjamin Vanleer, in Eighth-street, or Peter Thomson, Conveyancer, No. 34, Race-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. The above farm has water in every field, and adjoins the farm late of Doctor Bernhard Vanleer, deceased.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Allentown, a certain MICHAEL SLUSSER, a Taylor by trade, slender made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears his hair tied. Whoever takes up said Slusser shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JACOB GONGAWARE,
June 22, 1791. ‡ Constable.

Jack and Lock-Smith.

CHARLES CECIL returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for past favours in the line of his business; and now informs them, that he carries on the business of a WHITE-SMITH in all its branches, in the upper part of Hugh Ross's shop, in Dock-street, between Third and Walnut-streets.

N. B. Jacks and Locks made on the best construction, and Bells neatly hung. The price of bell-hanging will be proportionally cheap, according to the number of rooms in which bells are hung.

September 27, 1791. *

Just arrived, and for Sale, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

A Quantity of excellent salted

CURRACOA HIDES.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the owners and possessors of the marshes lying on Stow creek, and the two branches thereof, in the counties of Salem and Cumberland, intend to present a bill to the legislature of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, to be passed into a law, to enable them to erect a bank and dam across said Stow creek, below the fork thereof, at or near a place called Long's landing, in order to secure the marshes from the overflow of the tide.

6w EDWARD KEASBY,
Sept. 2, 1791. ELNATHAN DAVIS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.